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Now in China

An American woman, long a resident of China, who has lost home and property in the throes of China's internal war, makes a dramatic plea for tolerance and sympathy towards the new nation in the travail of birth.

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The Outlook

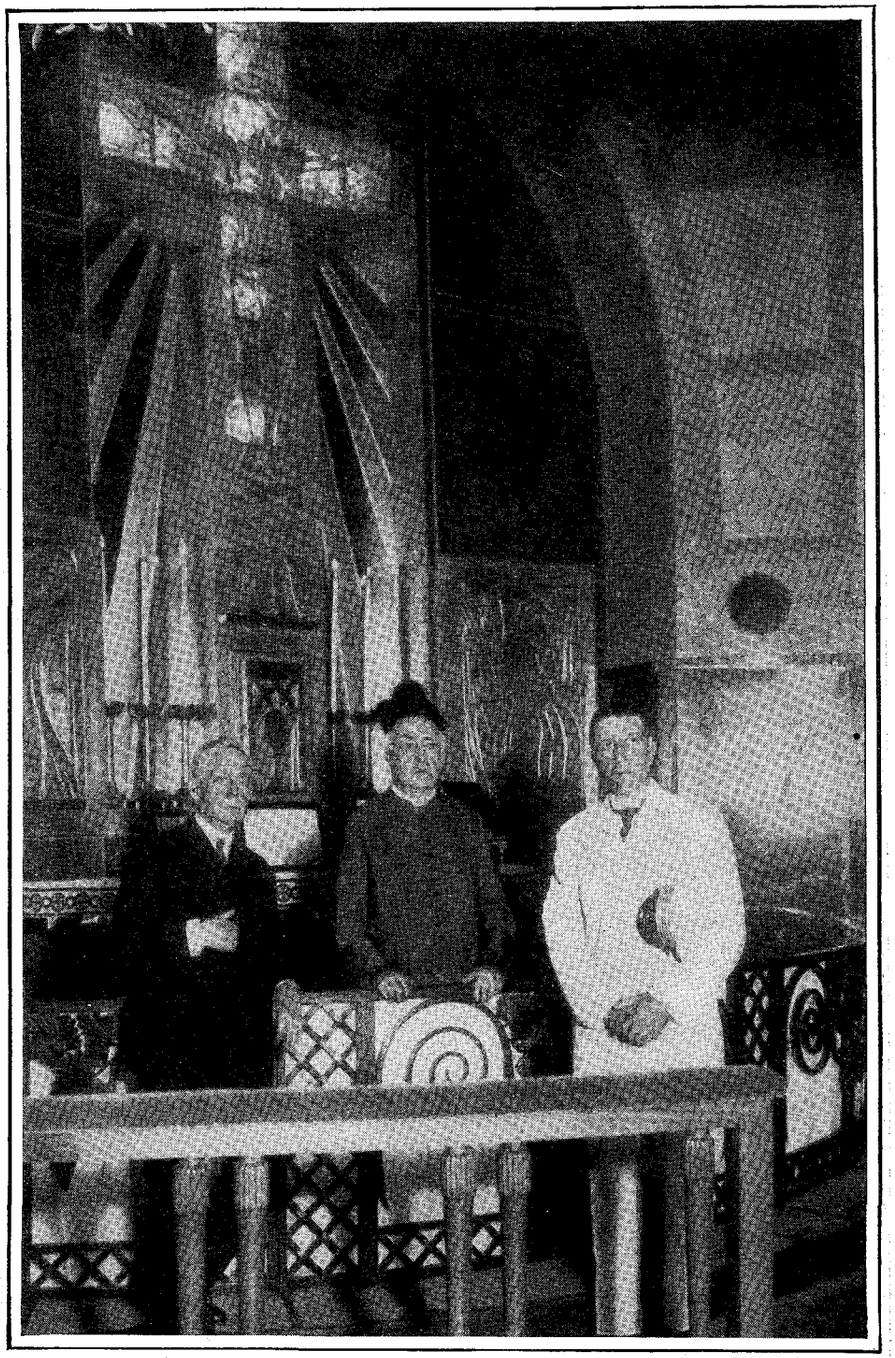
Volume 146 July 13, 1927 Number 11

New Conquerors of the Air

WHEN the last issue of The Outlook went to press, the sea route between San Francisco and Hawaii had yet to be conquered by an airman, and Byrd, Acosta, Noville, and Balchen were still awaiting impatiently at their Long Island hangar for the word to start for France. The flight to Honolulu by Maitland and Hegenberger went through almost on schedule time, and the courageous aviators completed to their credit the longest voyage over the sea which has yet been achieved.

Commander Richard Byrd and his crew reached Newfoundland and ran into a fog bank which spanned practically the whole Atlantic. With amazing skill they found their way to Brest, and then night came and they were unable in the darkness and mist to make their way to the landing-field at Le Bourget. Just before morning, after a forty-four hours' flight, they were compelled to bring the plane to the ground on the coast at Ver-sur-mer. In the attempt to land in the shallow water their landing gear was carried away and their lives placed in serious jeopardy. Fortunately for the gallant navigators, their friends, and the future of aviation, all four men escaped with comparatively minor injuries.

The voyage was in no sense an attempt to establish new records, but it certainly broke the record for a flight under adverse circumstances. It has resulted in broadening the knowledge of weather conditions over the Atlantic and in dramatic proof of the need for the development of radio beacons and for adequate weather reports. Of the four transoceanic flights of recent weeks, that of Commander Byrd may prove in the long run to have been by far the most important.



Keystone

The chapel of the Ile de France. M. Piaz, President of the French Line, is shown on the left, and Captain Blancard of the Ile de France on the right. Monsignor Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, stands in the center

French Taste—and American

THOSE who cross the Atlantic in the new flagship of the French Line will find an excellent topic of conversation ready-made for them. Even if no whales spout nor any schools of porpoise gambol about her bows, steamer-chair neighbors can always find an excuse for conversation in the inquiry, "What do you think of the ship's decorations?" There'll be weighty arguments, pros and cons, for the Ile de France is not only the latest thing in liners, but also the last word in interior decoration. Her decorations are not merely bizarre, as so much that is called modern appears to be. They have the marks of a style possessing unity and force and vitality. Whether one likes them or not, they represent the work of an artistic mind impelled by a definite conception of design. We doubt whether any one could come to a final conclusion about them in any single tour of inspection. They would have to be lived with for at least the length of an ocean voyage before a critic would have the temerity to say, "Thumbs up" or "Thumbs down."

When the Ile de France docked in

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New York on her maiden voyage, the French Line entertained on board the Governor of New York State and the Mayor of New York City, together with many hundreds of others. There were speeches, some of them in the clear, cool, and incisive diction of France, others in the customary style of American political oratory. In this second category we think especially of the remarks of the Mayor of New York, whose conception of the occasion seemed to have been chiefly inspired by his gastric nerve. Happily enough, Franco-American relations do not entirely depend for their amicable continuance upon the type of American who invariably winks a knowing eye when he speaks of Paris. America, we have learned in the last few weeks, has other representatives than those it elects to office.

Shall We Limit Navies Up or Down?

NEGOTIATIONS in such a conference as that between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan at Geneva, which is considering the further limitation of naval armaments, cannot well be carried on in public. There can be much more freedom of give and take in informal closed conferences than in public meetings. It is therefore neither just to the conferees nor honest to comment upon the Naval Conference as if every one knew what was going on behind the closed doors at Geneva. Nevertheless the positions of the three countries in general have been made known. It is plain that Great Britain is very reluctant to commit herself to anything which will greatly lessen her cruiser strength.

The head of her delegation, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has made it plain that Great Britain does not want to suggest any abandonment of the parity of the strength between British and American navies; but Britain has so many and powerful cruisers that unless she is willing to scrap some of them parity would involve America in building many more cruisers than she now has. Those who wish to get a view of the present disparity in cruiser strength need only turn to Commander Cleary's article in this issue. The chief question at Geneva now seems to be whether a conference called for the purpose of limiting down will have to be satisfied with limiting up.

England's Great Eclipse

SOMEWHAT more than two years ago—in January, 1925—millions of people living in our Northeastern States witnessed a total eclipse of the sun, a phenomenon no more spectacular, perhaps, than numerous previous events of the same sort, yet made far more noteworthy than usual because it was visible in a densely populated region of the earth.

Just such an event has now occurred in Great Britain, where a total eclipse of the sun passed over the densely populated manufacturing area of Yorkshire on the morning of June 29. It is much too early to obtain detailed scientific reports of this eclipse, but the preliminary reports indicate that it was well observed by at least two astronomical stations, although millions of disappointed laymen saw only clouds and rain. The sun's corona was smaller than usual; and the eclipse reached totality about five seconds later than the precise moment set.

What, in short, was learned through the scientific observation of this event? What was learned at the previous one mentioned? To isolate these facts would be no less difficult than to isolate one's gain of life experience for any single day named. In the main, astronomy is an accretion. Facts slowly emerge. At each eclipse the astronomer adds a little bit of confirmation of a theory, or else the reverse. Certainly no single problem has recently given way to such efforts with the suddenness of a bursting dam.

Why Astronomers Observe Eclipses

THERE is something especially arresting in the persistent lateness of solar eclipses. This time the shadow came five seconds late; two years ago, three seconds. That, however, is to put the cart before the horse; the moon's lateness simply proves that man is ahead of time. A problem in metaphysics here! For the moon runs itself and is always on time. What then? Were the calculations wrong? They have been checked over and over with infinite patience. Professor E. W. Brown, of Yale, has an interesting theory: the moon came "late" because the earth's diameter is not constant, the earth expands and contracts, it "breathes," as it were, and may thus lose or gain forty feet of girth—enough to account for the few seconds of delay in arrival of the moon's shadow.

The sun's corona was small this time, as it should be, for we are nearing the maximum of the eleven-year sunspot periodicity. Surrounding the sun, but so faint that it is visible only when the moon blackens his actual disk, is the beautiful pearly corona. No one knows what the corona is. It varies in shape with certain variations in the solar prominences—those great sheets of incandescent gas that rise sometimes a million miles above the sun's surface—and these prominences bear a direct relation to the sunspots. Therefore with our fairly good knowledge of sunspot periodicity we can usually predict the form of the corona.

Not very exciting, these things, though interesting to many. They stand mainly in the category with innumerable other experiences in science. To get at the basic truth of a thing the way is to hammer at every opening. The sun is a star. Most of the universe consists of suns, man is attempting to understand the universe, and eclipse observations are a valuable part of this effort.

The Crown Checks Privilege

LAST week we reported the proposal of the British Ministry to enhance the power of the House of Lords. With a suddenness that must have surprised both supporters and opponents, the British Ministry has now abandoned the proposal, or at least so much of it as to make it virtually innocuous. What caused this about face was evidently the objection of the King. According to a special despatch to the New York "Herald Tribune," King George intimated to the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, that the plan would so involve the royal prerogative of creating peers (a prerogative, by the way, always exercised on the advice of the Prime Minister) that the consequence might be "delicate." Indeed, it was stated, that the King's consent might have to be withheld until the plan was submitted to the voters of the country. If this is the true explanation of the sudden change in the Government's policy, it will not be the first time that the Crown has proved to be the bulwark of the rights of the commoners. Another explanation, which appears in a special despatch to the New York "Times," is that the proposal for the revision of the British Constitution in the interest of hereditary rule was dropped in consequence of a revolt on the part of younger Conservatives.

The German Monarchists Win a Point

HOW property in Germany is distributed seems at first glance to be no concern of the rest of the world. But when the property was once royal property, and the question is whether its former owners shall get it back, the matter assumes international meaning, the decision becomes an indication whether the republican or the anti-republican forces in Germany are gaining strength.

That is the significance back of the

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I would most gladly know the issue of it

(The Winter's Tale, Act V, Scene 2)

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

She was held up there once before

From Mrs. A. W. Rogers, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Knott in the Dallas News

Is it to be a mud-slinging campaign?

From M. M. Kornfeld, Dallas, Texas

Knott in the Dallas News

Another tragedy in Hollywood!

Kirby in the New York World

Getting dizzy

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

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vote in the Reichstag by which a bill to prolong the law preventing the once ruling houses of Germany to regain property sequestered by the state was defeated. The Nationalists, the People's Party of the big industrialists, and the Economic Union voted against the bill, which the Socialists had advanced. The Catholic Center Party—despite its association with the Nationalists and Populists in the present Ministry—voted with the Socialists and the other liberal parties in its support. It was blocked by a vote of nearly 2 to 1.

The intention of the bill was to keep out of the courts the question of returning the former royal properties. Before the passage of the law which the Socialists originally put through court decisions on claims in such cases tended to favor the expropriated royal owners. By the defeat of the attempt to extend its term, not only the Hohenzollerns and Wittelsbachs can begin suit to regain their estates, but even those royal houses that were deprived of national power at the time of the Revolution of 1848. These are the houses of the so-called "mediatized princes" who were allowed to rule locally but took no part in national affairs. Consequently, the German nation faces the possibility that awards running into hundreds of millions may create a new burden for the taxpayers.

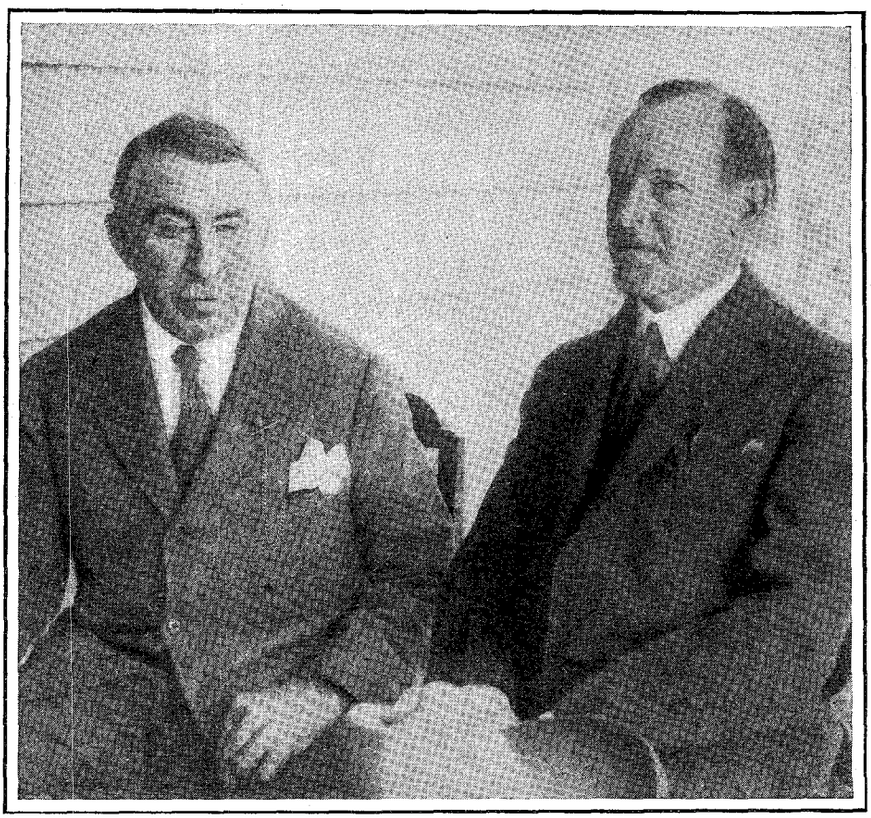
This, however, is not what concerns the rest of the world—except in so far as it may be made another argument to prove that Germany cannot keep up to the Dawes Committee schedule of reparation payments. What does concern both Europe and America is the evidence that the monarchistic parties in Germany are so strong that they can block the republicans in this fashion. That is a fact to which attention is due, for it is likely to be a fair sign of the underlying temper of Germany.

Ending a Balkan War Scare

A DRAGOMAN bearing the portentous name of Djurascovitch, attached to the Jugoslav Legation at Tirana, the capital of Albania, was arrested lately by the Albanian authorities. They claimed to hold proof that he was a spy. The Jugoslav Government demanded his release. The Albanians refused. Jugoslavia thereupon broke off relations with Albania, giving notice in a communication that contained phrases which the Albanians considered offensive.

Immediately the Great Powers of Europe began to worry about M. Djurascovitch. Albania, it was rumored, had acted at the instigation of Mussolini. Jugoslavia was aroused against Albania; and by the terms of Albania's treaty with Italy, signed a few months ago, action by Jugoslavia would be a signal for Italian aid to Albania. The other Powers would not look on quietly while Italy extended her influence across the Adriatic into the Balkans in this manner. If the trouble between Albania and Jugoslavia were allowed to develop, the fat might be in the fire again, and that—to squander metaphors—would be a pretty kettle of fish. So there were conferences in London and Paris and consultations with Rome. The upshot was that "diplomatic pressure" was brought to bear in Tirana and the Albanians let M. Djurascovitch go home. Italy acted with the other Powers in the matter—and that, for the moment, was that.

The Albanian Government—whose love for Jugoslavia is less than little—may have moved in the hope of support from Italy. The moral seems to be—since big troubles can grow from such little ones—that no Albanian official should touch a man whose name ends in "vitch" without more than unquestionable cause, for he might be a Jugoslav, and, if he should be, then not only Rome but also Paris and London will take notice.



Underwood & Underwood

Leonard Wood consults with the President

Changing the Dragon's Red Spots

"CHINA is going Red" has been the slogan of alarmists ever since Bolshevik military advisers appeared with the armies of the Chinese Nationalists and the name of Borodin as the friend of the party leaders at Hankow began to be known. Then came the Nanking attacks on foreigners and their consulates, and the alarmists pointed to them almost with pride as proof. But the Commander of the victorious Nationalist armies, General Chiang Kai-shek, advancing against the militarists of the North, broke with the radicals and set up an administration at Nanking. C. C. Wu, son of Wu Ting-fang, once Chinese Minister to the United States, joined him. After a pause and some rumored negotiations with the Northerners, Chiang renewed his campaign against the coalition headed by "Generalissimo" Chang Tso-lin, of Manchuria.

At last Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, familiar to many Americans as the "Christian General" of North China, publicly aligned himself with General Chiang. He had held his armies in reserve, in the mountains of the province of Chihli, for months during the fighting between South and North China. Ever since his defeat at Peking by General Wu Pei-fu, of central China, his attitude had been undetermined. But he is an old foe of "Generalissimo" Chang and has been associated with the Nationalist movement. His aid will be a powerful factor in the civil war.

The important point is that Feng is now associated definitely with Chiang against the radicals at Hankow who ad-

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vocate a sort of Chinese Bolshevism. Feng himself has secured arms and ammunition from Russia in the past and has been acting in agreement with the Hankow Nationalist faction. But his present stand puts him squarely on the anti-Communist as well as the anti-militarist side. Apparently, the Russians have served the Chinese purpose in helping to organize a successful campaign, and the stage is being set for the assumption of full authority by the Chinese leaders themselves.

On another page Mr. Nikolaieff, whose former article on the military drama in China many readers will remember, reviews the movement of the armies to the beginning of what seems to be a drive "on to Peking."

Shall the Philippines Have New Trustees?

AFTER conferences with Major-General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, it was announced that the President was in favor of placing the Philippine Islands under a bureau to be established in the Department of the Interior. Whether the President's opinion was formed in consequence of what General Wood had told him or not was not disclosed. General Wood himself has apparently had no fault to find with the arrangement by which the Philippines have been and still are administered under the War Department. Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, who investigated the Philippines as a representative of the President, recommended the creation of a new department for the administration of dependencies. The President's plan appears to go not quite so far as this.

Congress has not been disposed to provide adequately for the administration of the Philippines. If it should place the Philippines under a new bureau, it ought to provide permanently, by allotting part of the revenue from the islands to the purpose, for an adequate staff for the Governor-General. If Congress declines or neglects to do this, it would seem to be better to leave the islands under the War Department; for now the Governor-General is able to call to his aid the patriotic service of Army officers.

The Reprieve in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

THE reprieve granted by Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for a month from July 10, the date set for their execution, is purely a formality. Of course, the men will not be executed while the Governor has the matter still under his consideration with a view to possible pardon or the commuting of the sentence. They have been transferred from the county jail to State's prison.

A reprieve for the same time was also granted to Celestino Madeiros, who is now under sentence for death for another murder. The reason is that Madeiros has declared that a gang of bandits of which he was a member was guilty of the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted, although he does not admit that he was personally involved in it.

It is now about eight years since the crime for which these men were convicted was committed. That in itself suggests the question whether the criminal law and procedure of Massachusetts are not susceptible of improvement.

It is to be remembered that not very long ago Governor Fuller asked three distinguished citizens of the State—namely, President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Judge Robert Grant—to act as an advisory committee to lay before him their views after careful study of the evidence. The committee met together for the first time on June 30. This must not be misinterpreted, however; for the members of the commission have individually read much of the enormously long record and have also been in consultation with the Governor. It is agreed by all that in this final stage the Governor and those whom he may ask to assist him in the investigation should have all the time necessary to give full consideration to the evidence.

Labor as Capitalist

THAT industrial labor is gradually merging into industrial ownership has been repeatedly pointed out by The Outlook. The wide general diffusion of the stock to workers on easy terms by such a mammoth concern as the United States Steel Corporation and the ownership of banks by labor unions are evidences of this tendency.

The other day news despatches stated that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers proposed to collect the sum of $7,200,000 from its members "to protect its banking and other business enterprises."

This sounds like "big business," and good business, too. This brotherhood is one of the most stable and efficient of labor unions, and is also a large fraternal society. One of its banks, the Co-operative National of Cleveland, is paying ten per cent dividends on a capital of a million dollars. It owns real estate. It has interests in coal mines. It does an insurance business. It employs banking experts. At its recent meeting it took new ground by electing a board of three trustees to manage all its financial activities except insurance and pensions, and to be responsible only to the triennial Brotherhood conferences. Evidently executive power is to be given a wide swing and this proletariat wealth is to be managed by limited autocracy rather than by town-meeting democracy.

Pretty soon skilled workmen generally may be asking one another not, "What wages are you drawing?" but, "How are your dividends coming in?"

Dental Education

THE program for reform in dental education which is being sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation will meet with universal approval. It is becoming well recognized that dentistry holds a far more important place in the healing profession than medical practitioners have ever been willing to admit. Its obscure origins are certainly no less open to ridicule than those of medicine itself, yet dentistry has always hovered under a cloud. To-day many diseases are traced to the teeth, and it is realized that general health is often dependent upon their proper care. Dentistry should be treated with the importance it deserves and as a healing science rank on a parity with medicine.

To accomplish such an end the Carnegie Foundation would grant "the oral specialty of the healing art" recognition in our universities as an independent division of health service, deserving the consideration and support accorded to medicine; raise the status of dental teachers; require for dental students preparatory education equivalent to that required of students of medicine; and require an undergraduate dental course of three years with full opportunities for research to those desirous of specialization.

The aim of this program, according to Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, is to secure "such a quality of general education and of professional training as is absolutely essential to the safeguarding of public health."

On English Courts and Water

THE tennis matches at Wimbledon mark perhaps the high point in the tennis year. William T. Tilden 2d made a dramatic attempt to win again the premier position in the sport that has made him internationally famous. He was defeated, however, by Henri Cochet, who gained the final laurels that

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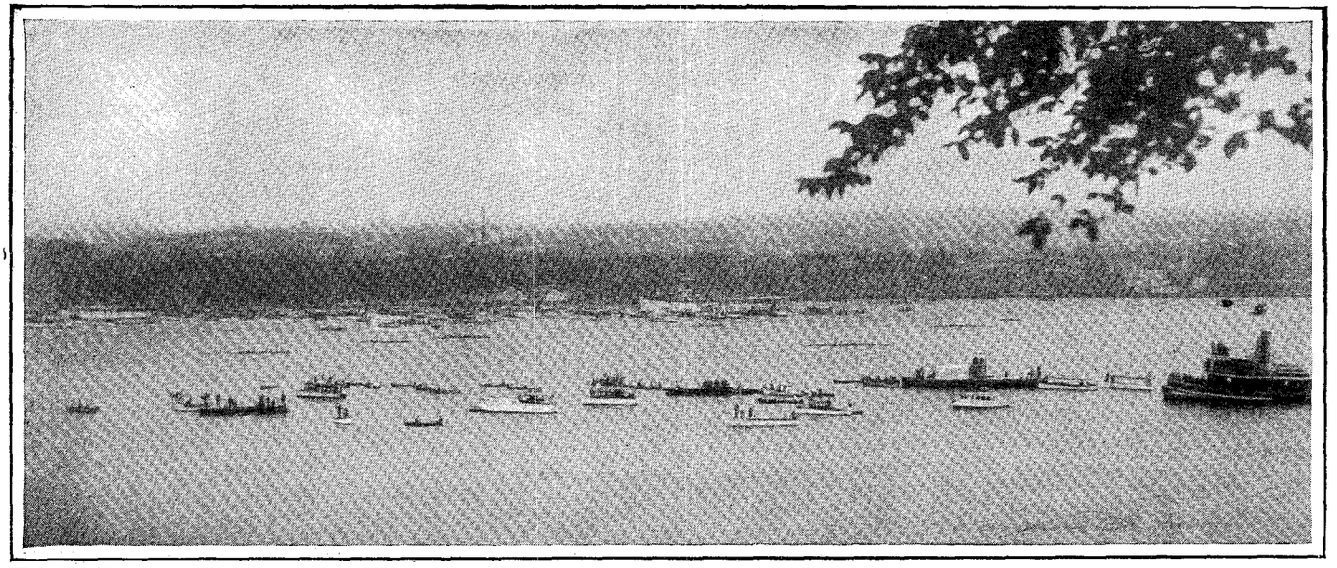

Wide World

In the Poughkeepsie regatta the crews from the East and West finished in the following order: Columbia, Washington, California, Navy, Cornell, Syracuse, Pennsylvania. Here is the finish of the race on the Hudson River

Tilden sought. The younger generation of tennis players, especially those of France, seem to be comfortably located now in the seats of the mighty. Tennis is emphatically a game in which youth is served the choicest portions. Tilden in playing with Francis T. Hunter succeeded in capturing the men's doubles, and Helen Wills, of California, won the women's singles and with Miss Ryan won the women's doubles.

In the same week in which the Wimbledon championships were played the Henley races were rowed. America's representative this year was the schoolboy eight from Kent, Connecticut. It was defeated in the first heat by the Thames Rowing Club, the eight which was later to win the Thames Challenge Cup. The eight from Kent School gave the crew which defeated it its closest contest.

Fog

ONLY the airman can know the full measure of the mystery of that fog-blinded flight of the America and her intrepid crew. Of earth-bound mortals those who know something of the sea can glimpse a little of the heart-shaking wonder of those dark and lonely hours, high above the waters of the Atlantic.

Find the man who tells you that he is not afraid of fog at sea and you will have discovered a man who is either no sailor or who is a liar. Of all the elemental dangers fog is perhaps that which clutches hardest at the courage of man. Somehow it carries the mind back to the childhood of the race when the great adversaries before the adventurous belonged to the world of spirits and of ghosts. A fog bank creeping in from the sea or descending upon the waters is a phenomenon not to be measured by the chemical elements of which it is composed.

Kipling caught the spirit of the fog in the rhythm of "The Long Trail" when he wrote:

O the mutter overside, when the port-
fog holds us tied,
And the sirens hoot their dread,
When foot by foot we creep o'er the
hueless, viewless deep
To the sob of the questing lead!

Along shore, of course, the dread of fog is greatest. There the swarming vessels ply as they close in upon their converging courses; there the ledges wait and the shoals lurk for their prey. Yet even on the broad bosom of the ocean, miles from any thought of land and with all the resources of modern invention to depend upon, there is anxiety on the bridges of the great liners as the air thickens and the horizon narrows to a brief and misty circle the radius of which may be measured by a score of yards. Towards the rim of this circle the bow wave forever advances, but reaches no nearer to the white, impalpable wall. Astern the same white wall forever follows, silently and swiftly obscuring the swirling wake. With a gale man can come to blows; to fight a fog no weapons have yet been forged.

Perhaps that is not strictly true, for the gallant flight of Commander Byrd and his three companions may foreshadow the time when man may be equipped with devices duplicating those with which nature has endowed the bat. In the darkest of chambers a bat can fly, guiding its course by reactions to vibrations from the objects which surround it. In the radio man has found a direction-guiding instrument which made Commander Byrd's flight a possibility. But there still remains a vast and unexplored field in which the scientist and the adventurer must each share his allotted labors before the radio becomes an instrument of precision, permitting man to arise from the earth and alight on it in the midst of utter darkness.

The days of the pioneer did not pass with the passing of the covered wagon or the discovery of the last unknown islet in the seas. All honor to the new pioneers who offer their lives that mankind may advance along the unexplored highroads of the air.

An International Sorrow

AMERICANS will rejoice at the evidences of Canada's prosperity as shown in Mr. Douglas MacKay's article, in this issue of The Outlook, on "Canada's Diamond Jubilee." Not jealousy but satisfaction in the progress side by side and the mutual benefit therefrom is the present feeling of Canada and the United States.

If anything were needed to strengthen this feeling, it is seen in the tribute paid by the Dominion to Lieutenant J. Thad Johnson, one of the American escort of fliers who accompanied Colonel Lindbergh to Ottawa and was killed in an accident when landing. Higher honors could hardly have been bestowed upon a Prime Minister. Both officially and by the people the tribute was rendered in a dignified and sincere manner. The present Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and members of his Cabinet, the military forces, the churches, and the throngs along the line of the funeral march united to bestow upon this young American evidence of their sorrow and, in the words of Major the Rev. J. H. Horsey, chaplain of the Thirty-eighth Highlanders, who conducted the funeral

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service, to join in the "expression of international friendship."

As the French honor paid to Lindbergh at Paris, so the Canadians' tribute to Johnson at Ottawa, is a token of growing amity and sympathy.

The New Federalism

MR. SEITZ'S view of Federalism is not The Outlook's. That is one reason why The Outlook prints it. It is obviously not that which prevails in the United States or has prevailed for many years. That is a good reason why Americans should examine it. Long-accepted ideas are apt to become hazy and are reclarified only when challenged.

That sectional or other special interests have sometimes invoked and will hereafter sometimes invoke the power of the National Government to break down the restraining power of State authority may be true; but that does not account for the continued and irresistible increase of Federal power. Wherever it appears, whether in State or Nation, whether in executive, legislative, or judicial arms of the Government, political power is potent for harm as well as for benefit; it may be employed for selfish purposes as well as for the public good; but that does not account for the existence of political power or for its development. Political power of one kind and another has increased mainly because modern society needs adequate political power to deal with its problems. It is no more able to use the political instruments of the eighteenth century than it is to rely for its transportation upon the ox-cart and the sailboat.

This is true in all countries. It is particularly true in the United States. As industry has grown in complexity it has needed new resources of power to operate its machines. So as society has grown in complexity it has needed new resources of political power to carry out its functions. In America the change has been the greater because of the greater difference between the simple frontier life of colonial days and the modern life of this continental Nation composed of all the races of mankind.

It is a mistake to think that Federal power in the United States has been the only political power to increase. State power has also vastly increased, and so has the power of municipalities. In his book on "The New American Government and Its Work" Professor James T. Young goes so far as to say that "during the last thirty years"—he was writing twelve years ago, but his words are equally applicable now—"the duties and activities of the commonwealths have increased fully as fast as those of the Federal Union." A mere survey of one field alone, that, for example, of public health, is sufficient to afford abundant illustration of this truth. The people of the twentieth century could not survive under such public health administration as was afforded when our Constitution was adopted.

If the growth of Federal power has been the most striking characteristic of our history, it is because the growth in wealth, in power, and in happiness of the American people as a whole has been the most striking fact in the history of the world for the past century and a half. Without the growth of Federal power the United States as it is to-day would have been impossible. What South Carolina tried to do in substituting the power of the State for the power of the Federal Government was to withstand the inevitable processes that were making the Nation. The right of the Nation to levy a National tariff and enforce its collection can no longer be questioned. Likewise as essential for the growth of the Nation was National control of inter-State commerce, and that meant, of course and inevitably, National control of inter-State transportation. As for such control leading to Governmental ownership of transportation lines, its proper exercise has been the one thing that has prevented Governmental ownership. Federal power did not create railway monopolies; it controlled them in the public interest. Monopoly is of the essence of railway transportation and without Federal control would itself control the life of the people.

From the beginning the Federal power has never been wholly removed from the control of the suffrage. Whatever extension there has been of the Federal power over the suffrage has raised questions not so much of Federalism as of suffrage. Whether, for example, the right to vote should have been extended to women or not would have remained precisely the same question if the right had been extended by the several States. Whether woman suffrage is wise or not has nothing to do with States' rights.

Similarly the wisdom or unwisdom of prohibition is not primarily a question of Federalism at all. That is a question of the best way to deal with a trade that has at all times been lawless. The Federal power was invoked by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, not primarily in the interest of temperance, but primarily in the interest of the rights of the States. It was because the several States had the right to control that lawless trade and yet, under the Constitution as it was, lacked the power that the country came to see that the control of the liquor trade had become a National problem and had to be dealt with Nationally.

In somewhat similar fashion we may have to deal with child labor and other matters involving State control of industry. If States that have adequate laws against industrial abuses remain defenseless against the competition of States that have inadequate laws, the demand for some kind of Federal action will become resistless. In this, as in other matters, States' rights are dependent upon Federal power.

There is no conflict between the true interests of the States and real Federalism. To ask whether the Nation can exist half Federal and half State is like asking whether a household can stand half family and half parents and children. The States are essential to Federalism and Federalism is essential to the States.

We agree with Mr. Seitz in opposing the establishment of a Department of Education at Washington; but this is not opposition to Federalism. There is no question of a new power involved. The Federal Government already has the power to establish such a department if it wishes to do so. The question is what form that power shall assume and how it shall be exercised.

As Woodrow Wilson pointed out in his "Constitutional Government of the United States," the Constitution is not a "mere legal document," but a "vehicle of life," and is to be interpreted, "not by the original intention of those who drew the paper, but by the exigencies and the new aspects of life itself." As Lyman Abbott wrote once in an editorial in The Outlook, "The Constitution is not like the hoops of a barrel that hold the staves together. Hoops fitted for a barrel of thirteen staves would not serve for a barrel of forty-eight. It is like the bark of a tree that grows with the growth of the tree and expands with its expansion."

More and more, as life expands, as business grows more complex, as travel and communication develop, issues that once were considered local will become National. Highways for ox-carts might well be left to counties. Highways for automobiles have become matters of National concern. What of highways for airplanes? And now who even questions the need for National control of the radio? And yet where is the radio mentioned in the Federal Constitution? When we cease to have an expanding Constitution we shall cease to be an expanding Nation.

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Some Summer Psychology

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

EXCEPT for students in university extension courses, the summer is not a good time for abstract discussions in logic, psychology, ethics, and æsthetics. People are too much engaged in enjoying the beauty of nature or the pleasure of outdoor life to care to spend much time in discussions about the philosophical meanings of the words "beauty" and "pleasure."

Nevertheless I must ask my readers this week to bear with me while I venture upon the outskirts of such a discussion. It will not be very learned, for I am not a learned man. My ignorance of psychology is only equaled by my distaste for it. But in the present instance I am forced into a psychological or philosophical discussion as a matter of self-defense. Perhaps there may be some who will be entertained by the awkwardness with which I handle an unfamiliar weapon in meeting the attack of a superior adversary.

It all comes about because last week in these pages I was rash enough to criticise Sinclair Lewis. I said that his novels, like those of Balzac, are marred by the fundamental defect of making the reader uncomfortable. They may be useful and even powerful propaganda —in fact, it may be said in passing that Sinclair Lewis is a moralist, not an artist, an assertion which his impresario, H. L. Mencken, will dreadfully resent—but his novels are not art; for "novel writing," I argued, "is an art, not a branch of morals," and "the prime function of art is to give pleasure or produce a feeling of comfort."

To this definition of art a correspondent, much more highly trained in dialectics than I am, takes exception. "Your definition of art is questionable," he writes. "It is certainly too limited. Art comprises all the efforts of man to take the disorderly and unrelated elements of life and put them into orderly and related form, to turn what seems to be a chaos into a cosmos."

At this thrust I am compelled to cry, *"Touché!"* But I am not yet beaten. My opponent is using the word "art" in its most generic sense. In this sense I admit that all constructive industry is "art." To write a book on even so unpleasant and uncomfortable a subject as cancer is an "art" as my critic defines the term. But I used the word in the limited sense in which it is employed in the phrase "fine arts."

The fine arts comprise architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and poetry. Fiction or novel writing is based on the elements of all the five—structure, portraiture, harmony, and imagination. Now my contention is that the pleasure-giving and comfort-giving quality of beauty is an essential in any production in the field of the fine arts—that when the total or predominating effect of a novel is one of ugliness or discomfort then the novel is inartistic and must be classified in the category of pathology or morals or propaganda; that Sinclair Lewis may be an expert in social cancer, but he is not an artist.

Of course, I do not expect to conclusively prove my contention in a newspaper article. Philosophers have been fighting about it since the days of Aristotle, and are still at swords' points. But I believe I can marshal some important and credible witnesses in my defense, which I will now proceed to do briefly.

The consensus of human opinion is that beauty is the basis of the fine arts. The Italians call them the *belle arti;* the French, the *beaux arts;* the Germans, the *schöne Künste.*

Both Plato, the ancient, and Schiller, the modern, regarded the fine arts as forms of play—Plato in derogation, Schiller in commendation. Plato thought that what we call the utilitarian trades are superior to the fine arts because the trades are useful, while the fine arts excite only the emotion of pleasure or the sense of beauty. Schiller regarded play, or the activities of the emotions, as the expression of idealism. He asserted in his "Letters on Æsthetic Education" ("Briefe über die ästhetische Erziehung des Menschen") that man is only truly himself when he plays, that "he ought to play with the beautiful and the beautiful only," and that "education in taste and beauty has for its object to train up in the utmost attainable harmony the whole sum of the powers both of sense and spirit." The vulnerable defect of Sinclair Lewis and the Mencken school of novelists is that they are deficient in taste and beauty and deal with only the half sum of the powers of man.

I apologize for introducing into this discussion an element so mid-Victorian as metaphysics or a witness so mid-Victorian as Sidney Colvin, the eminent English critic, but, as I deem myself entitled to use any weapon in self-defense, no matter how archaic, I here take the liberty of quoting Colvin's definition of fine art, which he deduces from the philosophy of Schiller:

> Fine art is everything which man does or makes in one way rather than another, freely and with premeditation, in order to express or arouse emotion, in obedience to laws of rhythmic movement or utterance or regulated design, and with results independent of direct utility and capable of affording to many permanent and disinterested delight.

This, I admit, is a little complicated; nevertheless it arouses the query, not as to how many have bought Sinclair Lewis's books—a very large number, I know—but as to how many he has afforded "permanent and disinterested delight." He is obviously a "best-seller," but is he an artist?

Sidney Colvin, however, suffers as a witness from the well-known fact that he was not only a critic but a British moralist, the very worst kind from the Menckenian point of view. Nobody but a British moralist could lay the stress on "spirit and sweetness," "noble integrity," "true unselfishness," "the principle of beauty in all things," which Colvin does in his study of Keats in the "English Men of Letters" series. Well, then, let us try Whistler, whom not even Mencken can accuse of being a moralist. Whistler's definition of art was that it should "stand alone and appeal to the artistic sense of eye or ear, without confounding this with emotions entirely foreign to it, as devotion, pity, love, patriotism, and the like." "And the like" being, I dare say, excoriation of Rotarians and Baptists.

Finally, let me turn from those who may be accused of sentimentalism to the most matter-of-fact writer on art that I, in my limited range, happen to know of —the spectacled, laborious, professional German, Wilhelm Lübke. In his massive and monumental history of art he says: "Only so much is certain, that in the first stirrings of an impulse to art, under all zones and at all times, a remarkable harmony may be observed." Not dissonance and ugliness, but harmony and beauty. In describing the great frieze of the Parthenon Lübke has this to say:

> The artist has here expressed with the utmost beauty the importance of the temple, by depicting a festive procession, in which the assembled citizens of Athens are represented. . . . In this procession all that was beautiful and excellent in Athens was united —the noble bloom of girlhood, the fresh strength of youths trained in gymnastic exercise, and the solemn dignity of magistrates chosen by the people. The manner in which Phidias apprehended and executed this task, . . . the unity of aim which lay at the

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foundation of all this rich life, are far removed from the dull realism with which the art of the present day would conceive such subjects.

Phidias was not concerned with the Elmer Gantrys of Athens and their "dull realism," for he was an artist, not a moral reformer full of righteous wrath at the sordid qualities of his countrymen. It was apparently his belief that the prime function of art is, by portraying what is harmonious and beautiful, to give the highest form of pleasure.

I thus conclude where I began. It is at least arguable that a symphony, a painting, a poem, or a novel may be judged as to its artistic qualities by simply asking the question, Is it ugly, drab, and dull, or is it beautiful, colorful, and pleasurable? The cubist novelists and the cubist painters are generally dull because they ignore the truth that the prime function of art is to give pleasure.

The Flight to Hawaii

Staff Correspondence from California by HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY

MY study window overlooks the Golden Gate, and back and forth, in the early morning, when the air at this time of the year is apt to be still before the trade wind has sprung up for the day, army airplanes from Crissy Field, just below me, are constantly maneuvering through the sky over the blue waters. They suddenly spring up from the ground "with a whir of wings."

This morning, however, from an unaccustomed quarter, over the shoulder of Telegraph Hill, round which the bay swings away to the south, came a giant, all set on a giant's purpose, the army Fokker airplane, with Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger "up," on its way to Hawaii.

All through the summer night thousands had camped on points of vantage. As early as 8 P.M. fully five thousand automobiles were parked around the air port at Oakland, from which the start was to be made. The early dawn showed waiting thousands on all the high points of the city. There was nothing about the great airplane that any one should have specially observed her as she came around the bend, but those accustomed to the ways of aircraft hereabouts quickly noticed that she was doing an unaccustomed thing; she not only headed out to sea, but she kept on going, and going, and going, until at last she vanished as a tiny speck on the horizon not far from where the Farallons forever hold their station at the meeting-place of sea and sky away to the west.

Thereafter, as the crowds made their way down from the hilltops to the city to breakfast and to business there was little else talked about. Why had not Smith and Carter, the civilian fliers, started. Would they start? Would there really be a race, or was it all just talk—newspaper talk for the most part? When would the first news come of Maitland and Hegenberger?

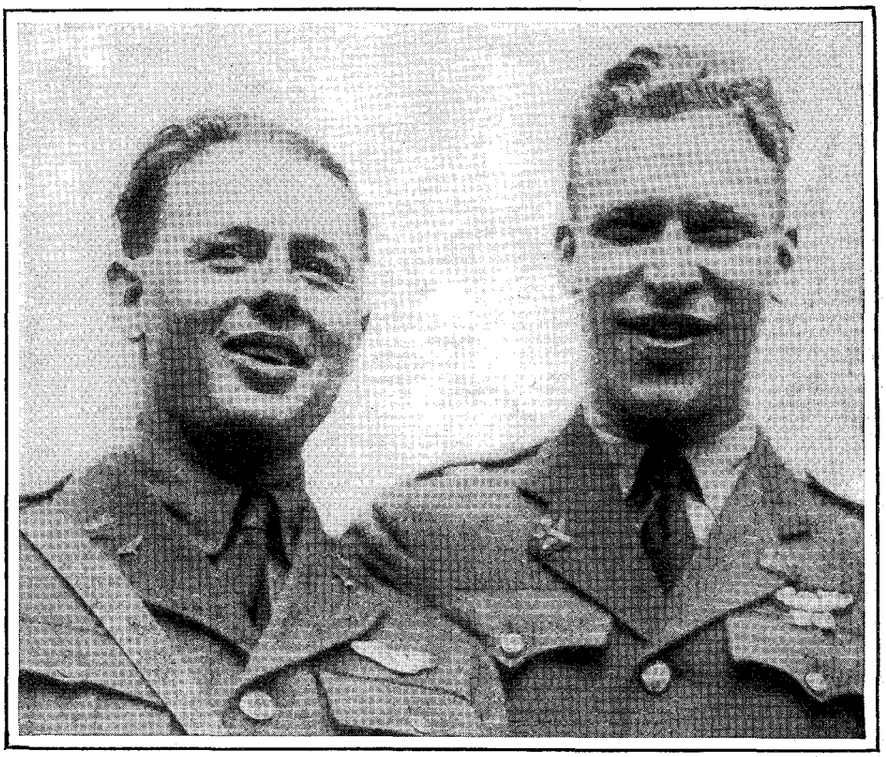
It was a great morning for the "evening" papers. They were all on the streets with extras before the morning papers had fairly got started on their way. And every little while there was something doing, whether in the matter of rumor or report. Smith and Carter had actually started, but had been obliged to return within a few minutes—a defective turret lid or something equally intelligible to the layman. They would try again. They would overtake the army men. There would be a race, after all. Meanwhile the hours went by, and there was nothing from the Fokker. Front-page headlines several inches deep assured us, with an insight worthy of all praise, that the fliers were "over the Pacific;" but it was not till nearly midday that the first definite word came through, a radio message from an unnamed ship reporting the olive-drab monster three hundred miles west of Fort Point and going strong.

Thereafter news came in slowly and uncertainly, as is the way of such events. Shortly after 2 P.M. a lone steamer, some eight hundred miles out in the Pacific, reported the plane as just passing overhead, "all well." After a long wait of six hours or more, suddenly on thousands of movie screens and through tens of thousands of radios was flashed the word that the steamer President Cleveland reported overhearing the army plane communicating with the steamer President Pierce by radio. The army plane was requesting bearings. The President Pierce was 1,140 miles west of San Francisco.

During the night only two more messages came through—one, dated 2:15, reporting the plane 400 miles east of Hawaii; another, dated 3:15, showing the Fokker 100 miles nearer its goal. The early morning papers proclaimed the fliers as "nearing land," and the early "evening" papers, thrust into the eager hands of thousands of business men and women as they reached their offices, announced their arrival. The same papers reported the opening stages of Commander Byrd's flight to Paris.

And so it goes.

San Francisco, California, June 28, 1927.



International

Lieutenants Albert Hegenberger and Lester J. Maitland

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Relative Naval Strength

By COMMANDER F. J. CLEARY, U. S. N.

IF we are ever unfortunate enough to become engaged in another war, the command of the sea will assure the safety of our continental and overseas possessions and the protection of our commerce. If, on the other hand, the enemy gains the command of the sea, our overseas possessions will be lost, our commerce destroyed, and our continental coasts laid open to attack. The command of the sea can be gained and held only by adequate sea power, and the three most important elements that comprise sea power are:

First, a Navy adequate in number and types of ships, and in number of officers and men, and efficient by means of thorough training.

Second, properly equipped and defended bases for the use of the fleet in areas where hostilities may be expected.

Third, a merchant marine adequate in number and types of ships, and in American personnel, to carry on the Nation's trade in time of peace and to supplement and to supply the fleet in time of war.

When the Washington Armament Conference met in November, 1921, the three leading maritime nations had under construction battleships and battle-cruisers as follows:

United States	Tonnage
3 battleships of 32,600 tons each; total	97,800
6 battleships of 43,200 tons each; total	259,200
6 battle-cruisers of 43,500 tons each; total	261,000
Total	618,000

The battleships were forty-three per cent completed and the battle-cruisers sixteen per cent completed, and in all $150,000,000 had been spent on these ships.

The British had no battleships or battle-cruisers under construction.

The Japanese had a program of 161,958 tons of new construction, but it was largely on paper.

Our conferees proposed a definite tonnage limitation on every class of naval ships on a 5–5–3–1.17–1.17 basis, as follows:

	U. S. and Britain (5 each)	Japan (3 each)	France and Italy (1.7 each)
Capital ships	500,000	300,000	170,000
Aircraft carriers	80,000	48,000	27,200
Cruisers and destroyers	450,000	270,000	153,000
Submarines	90,000	54,000	30,000

The French protested the small submarine tonnage allotted them, and during the discussion the British proposed the abolition of all submarines. The British proposal met with a sharp refusal by the French and Japanese, whereupon the British refused to consider any tonnage limitation on cruisers, destroyers, or submarines.

As a consequence the only agreement reached was, in tonnage, as follows:

United States	
Capital ships	525,000
Aircraft carriers	135,000
Britain	
Capital ships [1]	558,000
Aircraft carriers	135,000
Japan	
Capital ships	315,000
Aircraft carriers	81,000
France and Italy	
Capital ships	175,000
Aircraft carriers	60,000

[1] Includes the Rodney and Nelson, 35,000 tons each, laid down and completed since the Washington Conference.

And an agreement also that no single cruiser would be built of a greater displacement than 10,000 tons or to carry guns of a greater caliber than 8″.

Capital ships were scrapped as follows (in tonnage):

	Old and mostly obsolete	New	Total
United States	289,580	552,000	841,580
Britain	447,750	None	447,750
Japan	192,751	161,958 (Largely on paper)	354,709

After the battleship, the naval unit next in importance is the cruiser.

Omitting all of the old slow cruisers of all navies and considering only the modern ships completed since 1917 having an individual tonnage of above 4,000, a speed of 29 knots or more, and armed with 5.5″ guns or heavier, we find the cruiser strength of the three leading maritime Powers is as follows:

United States	Number	Tonnage
Built	10	75,000
Building	2 [1]	20,000
Appropriated for	6 [1]	60,000 [3]
	18	155,000

Britain	Number	Tonnage
Built	27 [2]	145,790
Building	11 [1]	110,000
Appropriated for	3 [1]	28,000
	9 [1]	78,000 [3]
	50	361,790

Japan	Number	Tonnage
Built	16	91,900
Building	6 [1]	54,200
Appropriated for	4 [1]	40,000 [4]
	26	186,100

[1] 32 plus knots, 8″ guns.
[2] 4 of 9,750 tons, 7.5″ guns; 2 of 7,750 tons, 6″ guns.
[3] To be completed in three years.
[4] To be completed in five years.

Of the above cruisers, the following have been started or appropriated for since the Washington Conference ended:

United States	8
Britain	23
Japan	16

To put us on an equality with Britain as to cruiser tonnage, we would have to lay down and complete inside of three years twenty 10,000-ton cruisers in addition to the eight we now have under construction.

The total naval tonnage which has been laid down and appropriated for since the Washington Conference ended is as follows:

	Number of vessels	Tonnage
United States	13	148,119
Britain	40	363,795
Japan	97	337,849
France	94	221,108
Italy	46	102,207

In the light of these figures, we can consider as only grotesque the loud cries and pitiful contentions made last winter by our pacifists that if we appropriated the money to start the last three cruisers of our 1924 program we would start a new race in naval armaments.

The race in naval armaments seems to be in full swing, but we did not start it, and we would have to build very much faster than we are now building to even get into the race.

In making this comparison of naval strength I do not wish it understood that the Navy looks upon these other navies as enemies. I have discussed it merely to show what other maritime nations with interests similar to ours have considered necessary in maintaining and upbuilding their navies. One thing is certain: no thug, yegg, or robber will attack, beat, and rob a citizen if there is an armed and vigilant policeman in full sight; and it is equally certain that no predatory, jealous, or needy nation is going to attack the United States and attempt to rob us of our National and property interests as long as we have an adequate Navy ready to move at the command of the President and Congress.

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The Owens Valley Controversy

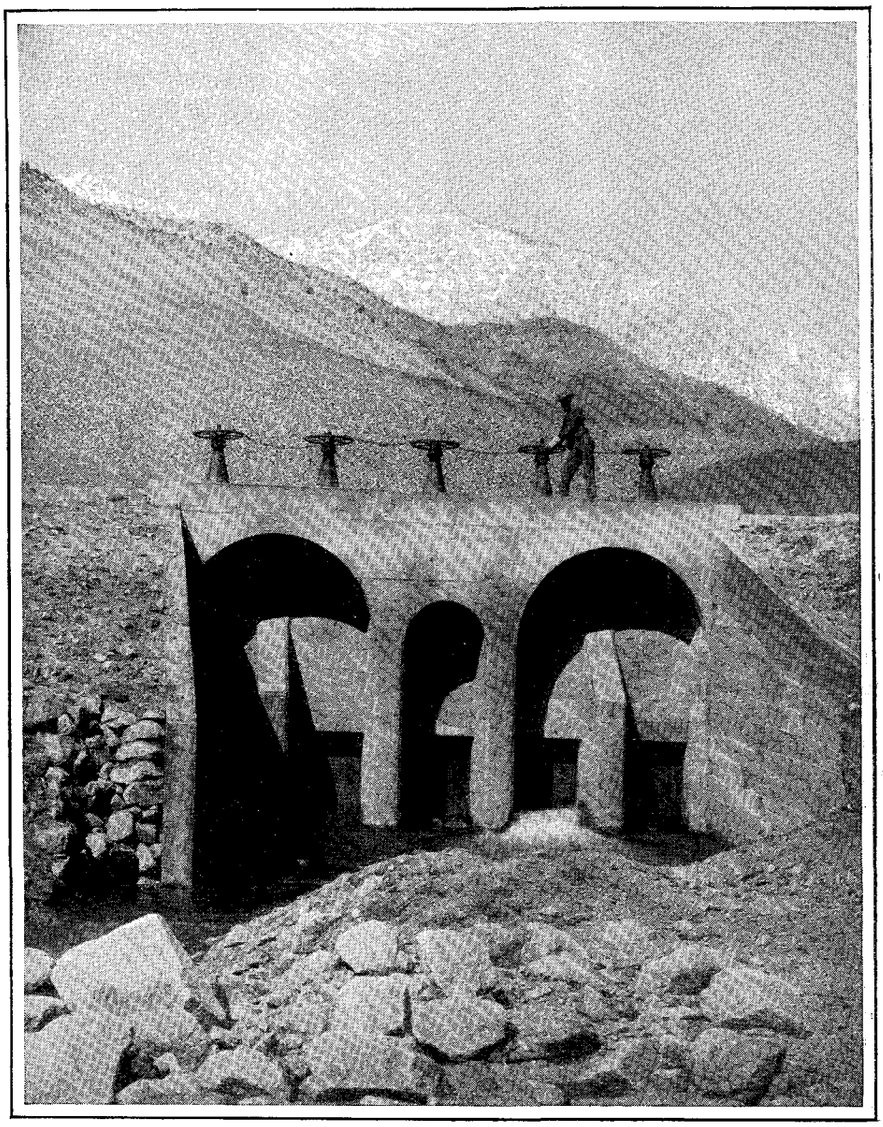
By a Special Correspondent

INSTANCES of the forcible taking of money by organized bands of men has marked the early history of every civilized country in the world. There has not been recorded in modern times, however, anything so unique as a rural community attempting to compel a city to buy its lands, and in addition to pay it large sums of money for reparations, under threat of forcibly destroying its water system and cutting off its water supply, the very life of its existence, if the coin was not promptly forthcoming. And yet this is exactly what is involved in the controversy between some of the residents of Owens Valley and the city of Los Angeles.

Back of it all is a story which contains all the elements of a wild West novel.

THE way to the understanding of the affair does not seem to lie in unraveling a Machiavellian scheme on the part of the city of Los Angeles to undermine and destroy the communities of Owens Valley in order to obtain the water necessary for its growth; nor in tracing steps of forceful retaliation and self-defense on the part of the residents of that Valley. Rather it is to be found in the mental reactions of a pioneer community dwelling for two generations in an isolated mountain valley separated by nearly three hundred miles of desert from the nearest center of population. Such a free and open-hearted people, uninformed and unaccustomed to the ways of the outside world, do not easily understand the acts and motives of city representatives who are pressed by the necessities of the moment and bound by the legal requirements imposed upon public servants. "The City" is conceived of as a superhuman individual acting with perfect co-ordination in all its parts and with but one thought and purpose, just as the man on the street speaks of "the Government." Such a concept, however, is an imaginary ideal, as those who are familiar with the functioning of any large organization are well aware. The field is thus wide open for schemers and unscrupulous individuals to take advantage of the needs and inherent limitations of the municipality, and, by molding the suspicions and susceptibilities of the Valley people, to incite them to deeds of violence.

The outline of the Owens Valley controversy is soon sketched.



Such spillways as these have been wantonly opened by the residents of Owens Valley to spite the city of Los Angeles

IN July, 1904, the daily consumption of water in the city of Los Angeles exceeded the supply, and if it had not been for a change in temperature many inhabitants of the city would have been without water. The seriousness of such a condition can be pictured only by those who have traveled across the deserts of the Southwest in the heat of summer. To prevent its recurrence the city authorities took immediate steps to secure a source of supply of sufficient magnitude to meet the growing needs of the city for at least the next generation. The Owens River was selected, and after the expenditure of $24,000,000 in acquiring lands and water rights and building an aqueduct 250 miles in length across the Mojave Desert, water was turned into the city mains in 1914.

The inhabitants of Owens Valley depend upon the water of Owens River and its tributaries for the irrigation of their lands and the raising of agricultural crops. For this purpose water is led from the streams in ditches and spread out upon the fields, which are planted to orchards, alfalfa, grain, and meadow grass. The point at which the city's aqueduct takes water from the Owens River, known as the intake, is eighteen miles down-stream and below the headgate of the lowest irrigation ditch. The only water which the city can take from Owens Valley is either that which is allowed by the farmers to pass their headgates, or that which returns to the river from irrigated lands. The city cannot deprive the farmers of their water, for its intake is *below* their

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ditches, and not *above* them. Even if so inclined, it would be physically impossible for city officials to take water belonging to the farmers.

At the southern end of the Valley there is a saline lake without an outlet, known as Owens Lake, into which unused water from the Valley ultimately finds its way. Water evaporates from the broad surface of this lake and is lost, a benefit to no one and the waste of a life-giving resource in a desert land. It is principally water which would otherwise have flowed to this lake which the city has diverted into the aqueduct for the supplying of its inhabitants. In so doing it is the view of the city officials that the municipality has not destroyed, but has created, having made possible the extensive development which has taken place within Los Angeles during the past fifteen years.

The interval between 1904 and 1923 was marked by the establishment of a *status quo* between the city and the Valley people. The city's activities were largely confined to the southern and sparsely settled end of the Valley, and ample water was available for aqueduct supply from what remained after all farm ditches were supplied. The population of the Valley doubled during this period, reaching a maximum of over 7,000. The assessed valuation of improvements and real property increased to more than fourfold of its former value. The town of Bishop, the largest in the Valley, greatly increased in size, and in recent years the value of building operations has far surpassed that of any preceding period in the town's history. Automobiles are now everywhere in evidence, the number per capita equaling, if not exceeding, that in the most favored parts of California. Starting the scale are the Indians with Fords and second-hand Buicks, while the white population drive new and up-to-date models in medium and high priced cars.

All of this growth has taken place since the Los Angeles aqueduct was built. Some of it is due to the general growth which has occurred all over California, and some has resulted from the activities of the city. For example, a standard-gauge railroad 144 miles in length was built into Owens Valley to transport freight for the construction of the aqueduct, and has since continued in operation, affording access to outside markets for the products of the Valley and first-class transportation accommodations for people entering or leaving. To this improvement alone much of the growth can be attributed. In addition has come the tourist trade, much of it from Los Angeles, attracted by the wonderful mountain scenery and the outdoor sports. With improved roads and better facilities for housing visitors, which are rapidly being provided, this trade will expand, affording a larger local market for farm products as well as a source of employment.

The population of Los Angeles in 1904 was 175,000. Based on the rate of increase during the previous ten years, it was estimated at that time that by the year 1925 the population would have increased to 390,000. As a matter of fact, the population has increased to over 1,000,000, the rate during the past few years exceeding that of any large city of the United States. With this expansion came an ever-increasing demand for water, and also a protracted drought with deficient snowfall year after year. Matters reached a crisis in the summer of 1923, when the "leavings" in Owens River were insufficient for city needs. More water had to be obtained. The first course pursued by the city was to buy irrigated lands with the ditches which served them, and allow the water to flow down the river to the aqueduct intake and be carried thence to Los Angeles, instead of spreading over farm lands in the Valley. City officials claim that this method was not successful, however, for the reason that the owners of intervening farm ditches unlawfully diverted the water thus released and used it for the irrigation of lands remaining in private ownership. Supplemental supplies were finally obtained by drilling wells at various points along the upper end of the aqueduct, and the dry years tided over to a return of normal conditions in 1926.

During 1923 and the following years the city has expended nearly $12,000,000 in the purchase of water-bearing lands in Owens Valley. The lands were all acquired by negotiation, the average price being stated to be nearly twice the actual value. The price paid in individual cases was determined by an appraisal committee of three leading citizens of the Valley. To many families who had been struggling for years under heavy debt, trying to bring their land to a state of production, the opportunity to sell was a godsend. Many of them remained in the Valley, renting their former lands from the city or living in town. Others bought land in localities more favored by natural advantages of soil and climate and left the scene of their past labors. The net result of these purchases has been a transfer to city ownership of approximately eighty per cent of the acreage of irrigated land in the Valley. The Board of Public Service Commissioners of the city of Los Angeles has by official action declared its policy to be the preservation of 30,000 acres under cultivation, which area is said to equal that actually farmed in the past. It proposes to undertake a comprehensive plan of water conservation and to furnish at all times a full supply of water to this acreage. The exhaustive engineering studies recently made for the Board are reported to show that by proper conservation this can be done without jeopardizing the development of the Valley or the future supply of the existing aqueduct. It is planned in this manner to preserve and build up the agricultural communities upon which the towns largely depend for business. Many residents of the Valley believe, however, that the time will ultimately come when every available drop of water will be needed in Los Angeles, even if a second aqueduct must be built to obtain it, and that it is impossible for the city to make a permanent commitment. Much unrest has been due to this belief, men desiring to leave the Valley now rather than when they are too old to start again elsewhere. In answer to this contention the city officials point to the active steps which Los Angeles and other southern California communities are taking to obtain an adequate future supply from the surplus waters of the Colorado River.

The whole story of Owens Valley has not yet been told, but the chapters of the past three years chronicle the details of one of the most extraordinary sales campaigns of record. The prospective sellers include a small group of landowners and business men, the latter demanding "reparations." They apparently see in the city of Los Angeles an easy prospect with millions of money to spend. The city, as the "hoped for" buyer, claims it does not need or want the land, and could not legally pay "reparations" even if such were justly due. Furthermore, it is stated by city officials that the price asked is more than three times the value of the property. Notwithstanding, the Valley salesmen are determined to compel the city to buy.

The opening attack was a series of special articles in a San Francisco paper during the summer of 1924. These portrayed the city as a heartless giant, ruthlessly overriding and destroying, leaving ruin in his path, one to whom defenseless women and children were an especial delicacy.

The scene of battle was then transferred to a Los Angeles paper, where violent attacks were made on the Board and its officers, the conditions of the

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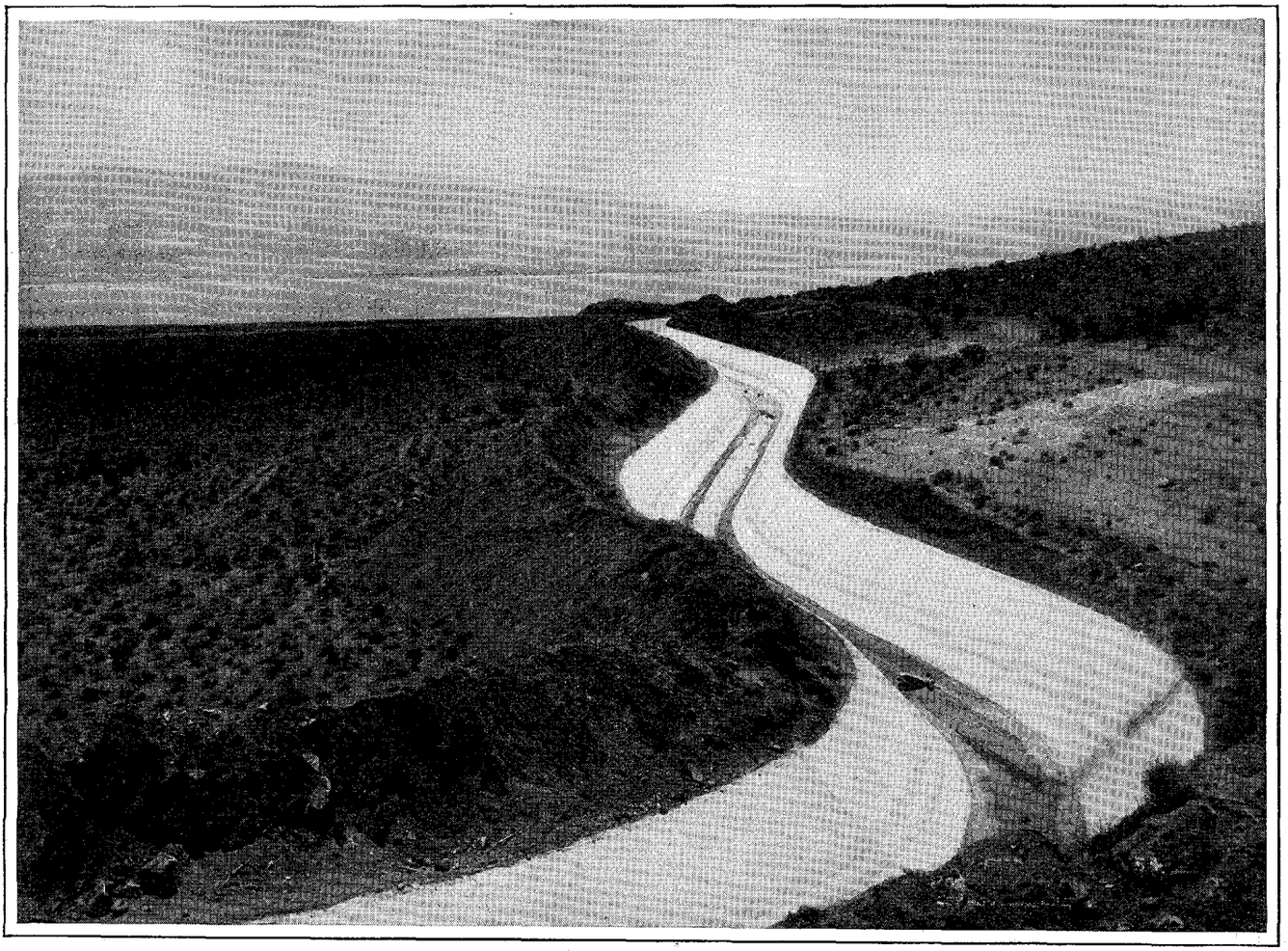

The Los Angeles aqueduct sinuously winding above the shores of Owens Lake

city's water supply being described as precarious. Injustices were also stated to have been inflicted by city officials upon the residents of Owens Valley. Articles always ended with the assurance that if citizens of Los Angeles would look at the problem in a big, broad-minded way and buy out the Valley farmers, the water difficulties could be instantly solved.

Simultaneously with these major attacks, the Owens Valley press was active in arousing its people by pointing out injuries which the city had inflicted upon them and urging them to action. This persistent effort bore fruit in the dynamiting of the aqueduct by a party of men in May, 1924, presumably residents of the Valley. The event commanded the front pages of all leading dailies in Los Angeles and headlines in papers throughout the Pacific coast.

FINALLY, as the summer wore on to autumn and early mountain snowstorms gave promise of a wet winter with diminished prospect of sale, more vigorous steps were taken. The aqueduct waste gates were seized by a party of men, and the whole supply of 200,000,000 gallons per day was turned out onto the desert, where it found its way finally over desert land to the dry basin of Owens Lake and was lost, benefiting nobody. This time the attention of the press was arrested, not alone on the Pacific coast, but throughout the United States. Even weekly and monthly periodicals gave space.

The apparent purpose of the leaders in encouraging spectacular acts of lawlessness was to command public attention. Thus they hoped to enlist the support of the business men of Los Angeles, who they believed would not countenance any policy or action by city officials which either brought into question the reputation of the city for fair dealing or broadcast a question as to the reliability of the city's water supply. The cutting off of the water, however, did not immediately interfere with the supply, as an ample reserve was held in reservoirs near the city, and the attempt to terrorize did not react as was expected. The American public, as a whole, are essentially law-abiding and frown upon disregard of the law and resent the forceful imposing of one human will upon another. A storm of disapproval arose from the citizens of Los Angeles and the predominant note of editorial comment, both local and National, was disapproval. Efforts of civic bodies to inform themselves of the facts and endeavor to bring an end to the controversy, although promised, were withheld until the gates had been closed and the lawbreakers returned to their homes. Since this outbreak much additional land has been purchased by the city where offered at prices approaching that set by the appraisal committee. The latest dynamitings are believed to be incited by a few of the remaining landowners who are holding out for higher prices together with some of the business men of the towns. The latter apparently fear that the temporary lull in business of the past year or so is but a forerunner of ultimate ruin, and hope to force the payment of reparations by a reign of terror.

City authorities state that they stand ready at any time to put into effect some plan which will preserve and develop the economic and social life which has been so laboriously created in Owens Valley by its residents. As time goes on it is probable that the better sensibilities which actuate a majority of the Valley people will become predominant. As the spirit of co-operation and confidence grows, a satisfactory solution will undoubtedly be reached. Meantime it is to be hoped that wisdom on the part of public officials will prevent bloodshed.

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On to Peking

The Story of the Progress of the Nationalist Armies in the Civil War in China

By A. M. NIKOLAIEFF

THE civil war in China, judging from the preparations now under way for a drive on Peking by the Nationalist armies, is about to enter its final phase.

Thus it may be seen that the spring campaign, which opened in March with a struggle for the control over the Yangtze Valley and was marked during the last four months by a series of successes for the Nationalist armies, has ended in a situation which makes it possible for those armies to start an offensive that may decide the fate of the capital of China and of the whole civil struggle.

What were, since the taking of Nanking, the principal military events which brought about such a situation? and what are the respective positions of the two warring sides at this critical stage? These are questions which seem to invite general interest. To give an answer to these questions in a brief review of facts based on information which has been made public in the fragmentary and sometimes contradictory press despatches, domestic as well as foreign, is the purpose of this article.

The Drive on Chengchow

FOLLOWING the taking of Nanking by the troops of Chiang Kai-shek, then Commander-in-Chief of all the Nationalist forces, a split occurred (in April) between the radical (Hankow) and moderate (Nanking) wings of the Nationalists, which resulted in the setting up of a separate Government headed by Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking, and in a continuation of the drive against the North by the two régimes independently.

During the period of the independent military actions by Hankow and Nanking important military operations took place in the province of Honan.

This province is of great strategic importance. It is crossed by two railway lines, of which one runs from Hankow to Peking and another, the Lung-Hai Railway, starts at the western border of Honan and, following the southern bank of the Yellow River, ends at Haichow (on the Kiangsu seacoast). The former railway is the principal line of operations against Peking, as well as against Hankow; the latter was the route of advance (from Loyang) of Feng Yu-hsiang's army, which had been organized in the west (Shensi province) and was trying to effect a junction with the Hankow forces. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was appointed Generalissimo by the Hankow Government after it had been repudiated by Chiang Kai-shek.

The operations in Honan Province were conducted jointly by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Tang Shen-tse, in command of the Hankow army, and had for their objective the city of Chengchow, which is the crossing point of the two railway lines. The combined advance of the two Nationalist groups was opposed by the Northern army under the command of Chang Hsueh-liang (Marshal Chang Tso-lin's son), who, having pushed forward as far as the southern portion of Honan, was trying to stop the Nationalists' advance and to prevent their junction. Throughout the month of May fighting was going on between the two sides, which on several occasions[1] assumed large proportions and was marked by stubbornness unprecedented in this war. This may be seen from the number of wounded sent in May from the Honan front to Hankow. This number, as reported, reached 11,000. On the strength of this figure, it would seem that the total number of casualties, including killed and slightly wounded, may be estimated at least as twice as many. The operations in Honan resulted in a defeat of the Northern army under Chang Hsueh-liang with loss of guns, machine guns, and ammunition; according to one report, the number of prisoners reached twenty thousand. Chang Hsueh-liang was forced to evacuate Chengchow, which was occupied by the Nationalists on June 1, and withdrew to the north.

The victory was of great importance for the Nationalist cause. It had the following meaning and results:

The test to which the Nationalists were put in their first encounter with the Northern army from Mukden showed their superiority over the troops which were considered among the Northern forces the best trained and equipped.

A junction was effected between the groups of Feng Yu-hsiang and Tang Shen-tse.

[1] At Chumatien, Suiping, and Shangtsai.

The whole of Honan Province fell into the hands of the Nationalists.

The Drive on Suchowfu

THIS was not all. The importance of that victory became even greater when its results were put in connection with the advance along the Pukow-Tientsin Railway, the second route of operations against Peking, carried out at the same time by Chiang Kai-shek from Nanking. The co-ordination of operations by Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow command, despite the split in the Nationalist front, was perhaps the most remarkable phenomenon in the campaign. It tended to show that unity of action, from a military point of view, was preserved throughout the whole period of the advance. The following was taking place on the Pukow-Tientsin direction:

At the time when the Nationalist forces in Honan were engaged against Chang Hsueh-liang the army under Chiang Kai-shek, pressing the remnants of the army commanded by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang (the former defender of Shanghai) and the Shantung troops of Chang Tsung-chang (the former defender of Nanking), advanced toward Suchowfu, an important crossing of two railways, the Pukow-Tientsin and the Lung-Hai lines. About June 1, when Feng Yu-hsiang and Tang Shen-tse took possession of Chengchow, Chiang Kai-shek forced the Hwai River and cleared his way to Suchowfu, which city was taken a few days later. Haichow, the railway terminus on the coast, was occupied next.

Thus the entire Lung-Hai line with its two crossings, at Chengchow (Honan Province) and at Suchowfu, fell into the hands of the Nationalist armies, which meant a new base for a combined drive on Peking.

The Situation on the Western Flank

THE successes of the Southerners had an immediate effect upon Yen Shi-shan, autocratic ruler of the province of Shansi, bordering on Honan and Chihli (Peking) in the west, who so far had not taken any active part in the civil war and whose position on the flank of

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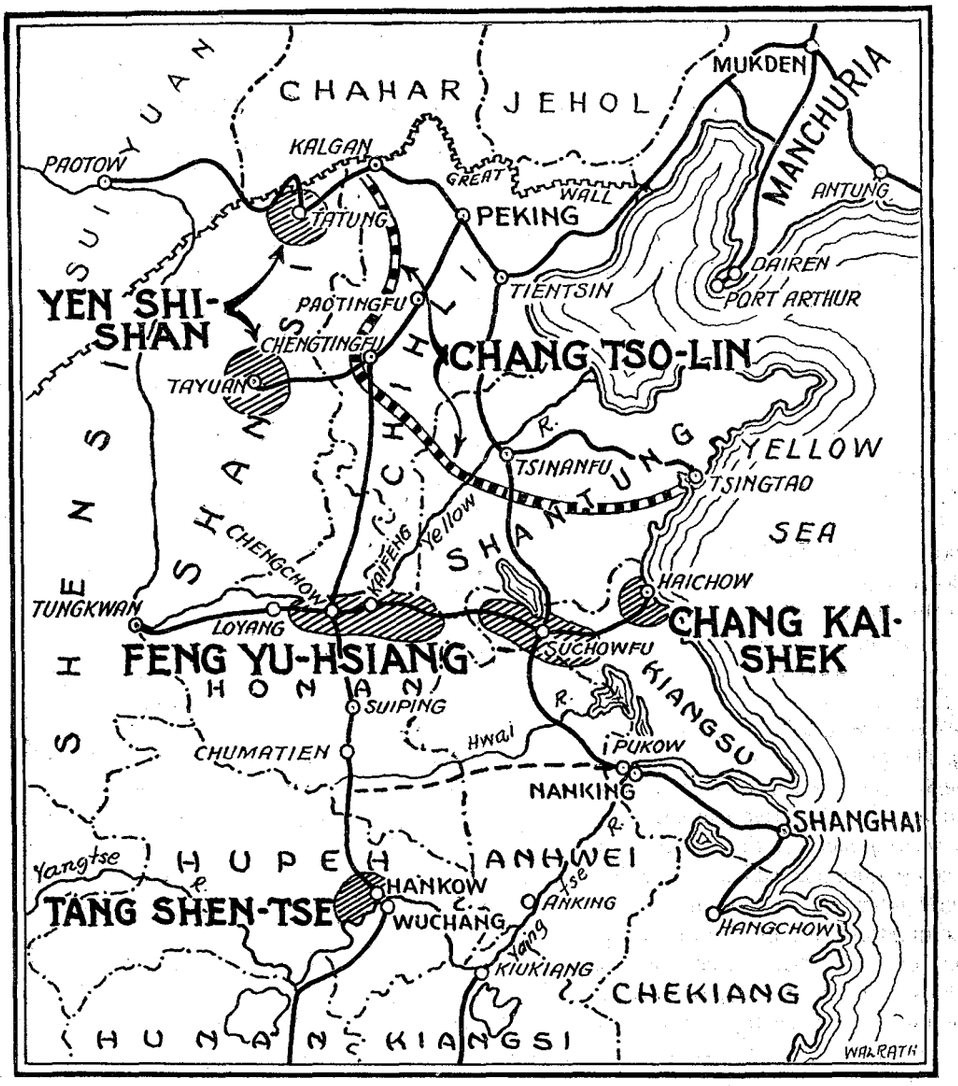

Behind the snake-like line, sprawling across Shantung and Chihli, stands the Manchurian War Lord Chang Tso-lin, "Generalissimo" of the Northern armies.

Threatening him, as they mass their forces to push jointly toward Peking, are Chiang Kai-shek (sometimes spelled Ch'ang or Chang), head of the Nanking wing of the Nationalist forces, and his new ally, Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General."

On Chang Tso-lin's western flank is the ruler of Shansi, Yen Shi-shan, said now to be friendly to Chang's enemies.

To the south is Tang Shen-tse, who, after joining with Feng to drive the Manchurian Generalissimo's son and his forces from Chengchow, withdrew to Hankow, the seat of the Communistic wing of the Nationalists.

the line of operations against Peking and against Hankow is regarded as the key to the military situation.

The forces under Yen Shi-shan are estimated at 100,000 to 120,000, a part of which is concentrated at Tatung, on the northern railway to Peking, through Kalgan. It was evidently upon his initiative that, following the Nationalists' victory, negotiations were started at Taiyuanfu (capital of Shansi), in which representatives of Chang Tso-lin, Chiang Kai-shek, and Feng Yu-hsiang took part. No information was given out about the purpose and outcome of these negotiations, but it became clear that no agreement could have been reached.

Later on a statement was made by Chiang Kai-shek that he was having no communications whatever with Chang Tso-lin. He also stated that Yen Shi-shan's attitude toward the Nationalists was friendly and he was going to cooperate with them.

Chang on the Defensive

UNDER the circumstances, as outlined above, the position of Chang Tso-lin has changed fundamentally. He has given up the offensive, and evidently is concentrating his forces on a line of defense which runs across the provinces of Shantung and Chihli, protecting Peking on the south and west.

Chang Tso-lin's forces consist of the Shantung and Mukden armies, and also of the troops of the two northern provinces of Manchuria (Kirin and Heilungkiang) and are estimated roughly at 200,000 to 250,000. With a view to unifying the Northern military command, a mandate was issued in Peking on June 18, on the strength of which Chang Tso-lin was installed as Generalissimo, Chief Executive, and Dictator of Northern China.

Inasmuch as the Marshal up to the time of the issuing of the mandate was the highest general and the head of the alliance of the military leaders of the North, the assuming by him of the new title can hardly have any practical value, and only shows his determination to continue the struggle.

The New Offensive

As if in reply to the proclamation of Chang Tso-lin's dictatorship, a move of the greatest importance, although not fully unexpected if one takes into consideration the co-operation between the Hankow and Nanking armies referred to above, and especially the previous career of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, was made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Hankow forces. About June 20 Feng Yu-hsiang arrived at Suchowfu, the headquarters of the Nanking army, and after a conference with Chiang Kai-shek sent an ultimatum to Hankow demanding the expulsion of the Communists. Simultaneously both Commanders-in-Chief announced their decision to join their forces in the planned offensive against Peking, which was to be conducted under the supreme command of Chiang Kai-shek, with Feng Yu-hsian's thorough co-operation.

The armies for that offensive were being massed on the front Suchowfu-Chengchow and their combined strength, according to the statements made by the two Commanders, was about 250,000, equally divided between the two routes of advance. The advance was to begin in a fortnight. One of the reasons for not starting the offensive immediately

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lay evidently in the uncertainty as to the reaction in Hankow to the ultimate demand, especially as to the position of General Tang Shen-tse, who after the taking of Chengchow withdrew his troops from the front and returned to Hankow. Since the troops under the command of that general represent a considerable force (about 60,000), his attitude becomes an important factor in the situation.

In his despatch to Hankow, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang made an appeal to the patriotism of General Tang Shen-tse, urging him to join the Nationalist leaders, repudiating Communism, and to co-operate with them in the Northern expedition.

Canada's Diamond Jubilee

By DOUGLAS MACKAY

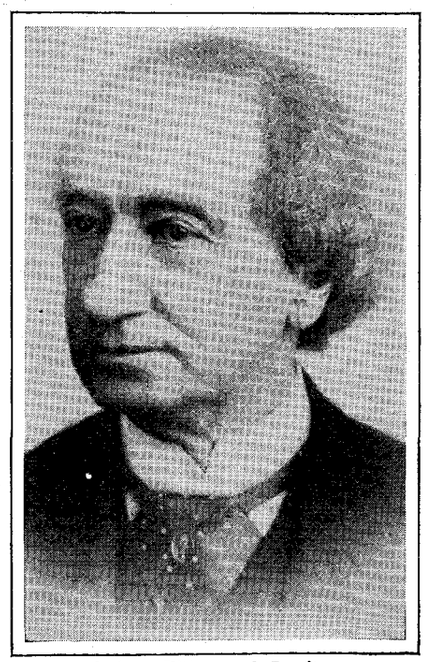
IT is a year of jubilee in Canada. Sixty years ago Canada, by royal proclamation, became the first of the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, and the offices, the shops, the factories, and the fields were deserted for three days early in July while Canadians took part in a national festivity.

The fiftieth birthday of the Dominion was passed with the interests of the people wrapped up in war. Vimy Ridge, Messines, a Victory Loan, and a compulsory military service act meant more in 1917 than a national birthday. But the sixtieth birthday caught the public imagination in times of peace and comparative prosperity, and the most colorful pageant in the history of the country was unfolded from the Atlantic to the Pacific in those midsummer days. The Canadian Parliament created a national committee with a personnel from all walks of life, under the chairmanship of his Excellency the Governor-General, to have charge of all arrangements. Provincial legislatures and municipal governments entered into the spirit of the occasion and made grants of money.

By night ten thousand beacon fires flickered across the continent to illuminate the celebrations between Cape Breton Island and Vancouver Island. In the tiny pioneer settlements of northern Quebec and Ontario, in the prairie villages, and in the railroad junctions in the Rockies the sparks flew upward to honor the sixty years of nationhood.

THE story of confederation is not a vivid chronicle of revolt. The citizens did not arm, there were no night-riders, the militia was not called out, and there were no martyrs in the cause of the very real liberty which Canadians achieved. The old colonial provinces, guided by hard-thinking, shrewd men of the sixties, sought "to be federally united into one Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom."

The United States played a curiously striking part in the federation of the colonial provinces. In fact, had it not been for the susceptibilities of the people of the United States, Canada to-day would not be a Dominion, but a king-



Photograph from Pittaway & Jarvis

Sir John A. Macdonald, First Prime Minister of Canada

dom. Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister, in guiding the British North America Act—the Constitution of Canada—through the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, strongly urged the title of the Kingdom of Canada. But Lord Derby, the Conservative Prime Minister of Great Britain, was very much aware of the tension which had grown out of the Alabama claims, and was not anxious to have any further irritants in British and American relations. Consequently, when the bill was before the House of Lords the name "Dominion" was inserted as the title of the newly created state. Derby was later described by Macdonald as living in a "perpetual state of funk." "It is a designation," said the Earl of Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, "which is a graceful tribute on the part of the colonies to the monarchical principle under which they have lived and prospered, a principle which they trust to transmit unimpaired to their children's children." Sixty years later, in this year of 1927, Canada has further emphasized this same monarchical principle by making a viceroy of the Governor-General—that is, making the Governor-General the direct representative of the crown in Canada rather than the representative of the Dominion Government.

HOSTILITY and suspicion were aroused in the United States by the confederation of the colonial provinces in Canada. The State Legislature of Maine sent a resolution to Washington condemning confederation, on the grounds that it would set up a monarchy in the continent of North America, overlooking the fact that the same monarchy had flourished in Nova Scotia for more than a century. The resolution declared that "any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government of Great Britain to establish monarchical government in North America, or place a viceroyalty by act of Parliament, over her several North American provinces, would be an implied infraction of those principles of government which this Nation has assumed to maintain on this continent." In both the Senate and the House of Representatives members sought to have committee investigations into these royalist activities on the North American Continent, but popular support was absent and the agitation wore itself out.

The strained relations during the Civil War years between Great Britain and the United States had a very marked effect in hastening the motherland's decision to grant self-government to Canada. Millions of British pounds had been spent for the defense works along the Canadian border, and the British troops sent across the Atlantic were a long way from home. It was time that the overseas possessions undertook their own defense, and Great Britain let the

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burden slip to more youthful shoulders with something of a sigh of satisfaction, although many statesmen whose judgment should have been more acute predicted that Canada would cut the Imperial tie and join the American Union within one or two generations.

In matters of trade British North America was obliged to look to new markets, for the United States in 1865 had canceled a reciprocity treaty with the Canadian colonies. In the actual setting up of the new state the example of the Civil War—in which 40,000 Canadians fought—was vivid in the minds of the Fathers of Confederation.

They realized that they must establish a federal union with a constitution that would reduce to a minimum the likelihood of friction between the central and the provincial governments. While advocating confederation, Sir John Macdonald said of the American Union: "The fatal error was in giving to each State distinct sovereign power, except in those instances where powers were specially reserved by the Constitution, and conferred upon the central Government, . . . and perhaps it was unavoidable from the state of the American colonies at the time of the Revolution."

Sir John set out concisely the essence of the Canadian Constitution when he said: "The true principle of confederation lies in giving to the General Government all the principles and powers of sovereignty, and in the provision that the subordinate or individual states should have no powers but those expressly bestowed on them. We should thus have a powerful central Government, a powerful central legislature, and a powerful decentralized system of minor legislatures for local purposes."

THUS, under the British North America Act twenty-nine subjects were definitely assigned to the Parliament of Canada—the central legislative body: public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval service, and defense; fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, and Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine, and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; seacoast and inland fisheries; ferries between a province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; indians and lands reserved for the Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the

Photograph from Castonghay

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada

criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces. "And any matters coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section," reads the paragraph following the foregoing enumeration, "shall not be deemed to come within the class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces."

On the other hand, each province was empowered to make laws on the following classes of subjects: direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province, and of the timber and wood thereon; establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions in and for the provinces, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, and other licenses; local works and undertakings, other than such as are of the following classes: lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs.

Other exceptions are steamships between the province and other countries; works within the province for the general advantage of Canada. Additional powers of provincial legislatures were over companies with provincial objects; marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; justice, provincial courts, etc.; law enforcement of provincial laws within the province; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

Like so many of the great achievements of politics, confederation was born of strife. The colonial legislatures had reached bitter partisan deadlocks. Race and religion reached in and embittered the very lifeblood of the country, but the larger vision prevailed and with the coming of the federal movement men in public life astonished their fellow-countrymen by calling a truce to evolve a new democratic state from the cramped confines of the old colonial governments. Thirty-four men, representing the colonies of upper and lower Canada, met at the ancient capital of Quebec in 1864 to formulate a political union. These men are to-day the revered fathers of Canadian confederation. A remarkable spirit of generosity, broad-mindedness, and enthusiasm guided their deliberations. They took courageous steps for which there were no precedents in molding a bilingual state with the rights of the French-speaking minority safeguarded as the rights of a conquered people had never been safeguarded before. Later their decisions were carried to the motherland, where with opposition scarcely worthy of record self-government was handed to Canadians. The Canadians, as has been mentioned, gave more evidence of anxiety to perpetuate the spirit of monarchy in their new Government than did the Imperial Government itself.

SO three million British subjects set about the business of administering half a continent. Sixty years later there are nearly ten million, whose story is unequaled in the history of the world.

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Never before have such a mere handful of people administered such an area and prospered on it, for Canada encompasses 3,729,600 square miles, over thirty times the size of the United Kingdom and about 28 per cent of the entire British Empire. Canada was taken by force of arms from the French in 1759, but a greater conquest has been man's victory over the elements in all their temperate and arctic moods. Most of this great story has been crowded into the sixty years of confederation. Within the lives of the older generation great and beautiful prairie cities have sprung from the grass-grown plains of the west. Two of the great railways of the world have spanned the continent and the merchant ships of the Dominion are on every sea. All these things—to say nothing of the war effort—are part of Canada's confederation history.

While as a nation Canada found herself, she has prospered. Farm-land acreage has increased from 36,000,000 acres to 140,000,000 acres. Immigration has risen from 27,000 annually to more than 100,000 annually. External trade during the sixty years has climbed from $141,000,000 to $2,242,000,000. In 1871 Canada had but 2,695 miles of railway line, while in 1925 40,350 miles of steel were laid. Bank deposits have increased from $56,287,000 to $2,227,000,000.

To-day it is a virile young nation, tried in peace and war, celebrating its Diamond Jubilee, prosperous, contented, and ambitious.

A "Bonne-à-toute-faire"

By GRACE BIGELOW PATTEN

I FOUND Delphine at a French employment bureau in Twenty-fourth Street—a woman of perhaps fifty. Though her honey-colored face was finely lined, she had the glossy dark hair of a girl. Realizing that any relations must be on a businesslike basis, I tried to ignore her merry brown eyes squeezed into an enchanting smile, and asked for references.

"*Mais,* madame surely will not ask the impossible! I arrived but yesterday from Valentigny" (a manufacturing town near the border between France and Switzerland). "I will clean, wash, cook, and—has madame a garden? I'll work in the garden too. *Tiens,* what I can do with a garden! Madame shall see. Here in my bundle I have seeds"—

I capitulated.

A FEW hours later, in our Long Island home, Delphine began the process of transforming us from average everyday folk into a "superb monsieur" and a "belle madame," our two cats were magnificent, and our modest acre nothing less than a "Garden of Eden."

From the first we could not resist her charm, nor could any of our friends. Marveling at her skill, we praised her continually and found that she thrived on it. She and we lived in an atmosphere of superlatives.

In spite of her ample figure, she was as light on her feet as a girl, and served at table with such grace and charm that we would await her entrance in a half-breathless way, as one waits for the entrance of a loved actress, and she never disappointed us. "*Voilà, mesdames et messieurs,* a *real* masterpiece!" as she swung lightly around the table, showing each one her flower-bordered fish or *rôti.* "But wait for my sauce Béarnaise, *mesdames et messieurs. Ciel!* it is marvelous!"

When we, in turn, marveled at her skill, she would toss her head and reply: "A gift from God. One has it or one has it not."

IN her kitchen, as our guest Frances Hodgson Burnett remarked, Delphine looked like an animated old Dutch portrait; usually wearing three aprons—white for the chance caller, one made of stout ticking for the garden, and her gingham *tablier de cuisine.* She would prepare the vegetables, salads, whip eggs and cream for some delicate dessert, fix her croutons for soup, cleaning, scraping, cutting, chopping, singing—*always* singing—and would leave no trace behind, not even a spoon lying loose. Our kitchen smelled as strong of garlic as a French peasant's, and her *bouquet garni* (that bunch of herbs ever present in a French cuisine) was always on hand.

But— "Where is the *cocotte,* madame? *Tiens,* you *have none!* It is not the custom to use them here? *Quelle pays aveugle! Aie, aie,* I am lost, I am drowned!"

Fortunately, we soon found that heavy iron pot and other treasures at a French shop south of Washington Square; marmites, casseroles little and big, another big dragon of a pot for *pot-au-feu,* and—to Delphine's joy—*sabots.* The *cocotte* had to be prepared before it could be used. First, it was rubbed thoroughly with lard and then made very hot. When cool, Delphine rubbed it vigorously with soft old cloths until every particle of grease had been removed. This operation was repeated three times, the intense heat driving the grease well into the iron pores. Finally, she announced that the *cocotte* was "ripe." Its contents would never taste of the iron and it would never rust.

"*Eh, bien,* now for a dinner that Napoleon would have decorated me for, my *veau en cocotte!*"

A young friend in exile wrote to us: "I dream and dream of Delphine's *veau en cocotte* and creamed potatoes."

She had her special names for many of our friends: "Monsieur Crème Renversée" for one who had given special praise to that delectable dessert.

Two others were Messieurs "Tomates Farcies" and "Poulet à la Marengo." The latter she oftener called "Le Duc," and he held a very special place in her heart. It was delightful to see her hovering over him at table, pointing out the choice bits in every dish she passed. There was also "Madame Gâteau de Chocolate, la Princesse."

NOTICING one day that her face was grave and her smile less ready, I said: "I hope that you are contented, Delphine, you *seem* happy from morning until night, always singing, always gay."

"Yes, yes, madame, I *am* happy, I am content, it is a real nest of comfort; but I have my hours, I have my memories. Sometimes I cry at night, it is so soothing. When you are by yourself and think about life it is always sad, but, after all, a smile is better than an ocean of tears. Look—*look,* madame!" pointing towards a mass of white clouds. "See the castle, *et voilà* a camel—a lion. See the giant smoking his pipe, and there, see, madame, *see,* the two fat frogs! Oh, it is enchanting!" and pulling long blades of grass and putting them between her thumbs she whistled shrilly—*toujours gamine!*

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Our Monsieur le Duc would say, "That young-old person of yours is like a breeze from the sea on a scorching day." The thermometer might be in the nineties or below zero, but Delphine always sang about her work, "Il avait une Bergère," "Le Pont d'Avignon," "Le Jardinet," "Le Rosier Blanc," "Mon Petit Canari." A grasshopper springing on a sheet she was hanging up on the line would start *"Allait cueiller la fraise et la fleur déglantier, cigale, ma cigale, allons, il faut chanter."*

Literally, she seemed to know hundreds of songs.

Of what her life was before she came to America she rarely gave a hint, but in one of her outbursts of confidence she said: "Oh, I was a pretty girl enough, piquant and always gay, and I dreamed of making a rich marriage, thinking he might come around the corner any minute. Youth is pigeon-headed, *n'est-ce-pas,* madame? I married in a flash a handsome good-for-nothing, slim, straight, whom all the girls wanted. I was proud of *that!* And I—I didn't want him any more than a fish wants an apple. *Eh bien,* I paid. I worked from morning until night, while he sat in the sun, played his everlasting dominoes with other good-for-nothings. It takes courage to live, madame. He was handsome, but heavy in mind and body. *Figurez vous,* madame, he had no use for flowers, and a ravishing sunset was to him nothing at all! Madame, I have seen Guy crush ferns under his feet! *Bon Dieu,* if I was in *prison,* my Doubs" (the river that flowed past Valentigny) "would flow through it! But Guy died in his youth and left me with two little boys, and the small cottage and bit of ground that had been his mother's.

"I always spaded up my garden and planted my flowers, potatoes, cabbages, and onions by lantern-light. My little place was a jewel, a real bouquet. Flowers smothered the house. What hollyhocks, stocks, and sweet-williams I had, and mignonette tucked everywhere—and oh, lilies, *lilies,* madame, and a pear tree with pears like honey, and a row of currant bushes along the wall! I lived for my Sundays. All day long with the boys, and flowers, and my pig, and goat Rose, oh, *j'adorais ça!* Then my dear Countess, for whom I had worked from dawn until dark for years, opened up a new world to me. Night after night after my work was finished I would read for hours in a marvelous book of travel she gave me. I absorbed it like a sponge. I began hoarding pennies for 'La Patrie' and a book of poems or a romance now and then. I could hardly wait for my reading hours. What supreme joy! What delicious hours for me!"

I judged from what Delphine told me that after her old Countess died life seemed to turn drab and dull. But all her years of drudgery had not dulled her imagination and longing for adventure. Her boys had grown up and made places for themselves. Paul was a watchmaker at near-by Besançon; Victor, gardener and handy man, had married an *"assez bonne fille—Angèle, laide,* but a good cook, and loved flowers too." So Delphine had left them in the little stone house by the Doubs and sailed away for her "pot of gold."

"Wasn't it very hard to leave so dear and charming a spot, Delphine? Had you no regrets during the voyage?"

"I didn't have time for regrets, madame. It was necessary that I cheer up the rest; they were all so homesick and, *mon Dieu,* so was I, but I sang a hundred things, recited a hundred things—Victor Hugo, La Fontaine, Ronsard. I told some pretty stories of Georges Ohnet's, and recounted all of 'Camille' and 'Manon Lescaut.' Oh, how they sobbed, how they cried, such murmurs of horror, such sighs! My heart filled with joy! I could sway them with a look or turn of my hand. *C'est drôle, n'est-ce-pas,* madame, that a spirit like mine should be tied down to a *bonne-à-toute-faire?"*

Her gay Gallic spirit would also endeavor to exert its influence on our surly old Peter, the gardener.

Peter was temperamental, all smiles one day, grim as a horned toad the next. A pity that he couldn't have understood Delphine when she scolded him. "Zut, Peter, don't feed grief. The best plan is to work like a horse, and then the mind has no time to dwell on its troubles. You haven't a boil on your neck, you are not to be shot at sunrise. Imbecile, idiot, va!"

Our cats were her constant companions, following her like dogs about house and garden. Did she bend over to weed, one or both would fold up like small camels on her broad back. Their *souper* at five o'clock was always carefully prepared. Were they not close by, her voice would ring out: *"Viens,* my two grenadiers"—or my two big onions, my big cabbages, bears, camels, frogs, what not—*"viens, mes deux princes, mes deux eunuchs de Sultan, viens a manger."*

When the first snow-drops appeared, the first primroses, when in the western sky there were great masses of rose-colored clouds at sunset, for every miracle of loveliness, she would rush in to us like a flame, crying: *"Viens, viens vite, madame et monsieur,* and rinse out your eyes" (*rinser l'œil*).

I found myself dressing to please Delphine. "Must I spend the night in tears?" she would complain. *"Certainement,* if madame wears this dull thing instead of that ravishing costume with the *paillettes,"* or "Oh, madame, not *that* hat! Wear the one with white lilacs and the knot of black velvet. This green one is as becoming to madame, oh, *milles* pardon, as a cravat would be to a goat."

"Tiens, madame, I am trapped," she said, when I discovered her bowing and talking to herself one day, turning this way and that before her mirror.

"I often rehearse my entrance into Valentigny—I mean my return to be a real sensation. I will wear a silk dress, the last word in *chic,* an enchanting hat, and a pair of high-heeled slippers with bright buckles! Oh, I *live* for that day!

Thus it was that she who had come to us bareheaded, her ample figure corsetless, her few possessions tied up in an old blue-ticking sack, went away in a most becoming lilac-trimmed hat, a trim serge suit, with gloves and shoes of the best. At the last "monsieur" and I had the small comfort of tucking a silk dress into her new steamer trunk.

With it all, she had such an air, cool, competent, quite prepared for any emergency of travel. She amazed us. As I went up the gangway with her, she clutched me nervously: "I am acting a part, dearest madame. It is too hard, too hard! *J'étais chez moi, j'étais si tranquille.* I will steep my pillow in tears to-night. I will wear my corset part of every day, though it is martyrdom."

"Well, why do it, then, Delphine?"

"I must play the lady before Germaine, Louise, and Angèle, and the boys will be so proud when I come back. . . . But *bon Dieu,* here at the last I want to speak of a thousand things:

"Don't let 'Le Gros' and 'Le Fou' [our cats] forget their tricks, and put a little sulphur with their *souper* now and then. Use the *escarole* while it lasts, and cut back the chives. Don't forget how I make the onion soup, our monsieur loves it so, and drink the camomilla tea when you are tired. *Bon Dieu,* is *that* the last whistle? My madame, *madame!"*

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Reasons

By MARGARET WIDDEMER

WHEN we are both so old, some day,
That neither of us care
And tragic things are careless things
That we can lift to air,

We shall sit down then quietly
And talk the meanings out
Of all the hidden agonies
We used to lie about,

And we shall learn what little things
They were that wrecked love so. . . .
But we shall be so old that day
We shall not care to know.

Whence Cometh Federalism?[1]

By DON C. SEITZ

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has of late made much of the alleged failure of States to exercise their functions, charging to this the steady growth of Federalism in America. Many people accept this view and deplore the atrophy among the units that make up the Nation as something due to deliberate neglect. Is this the fact? I think not.

The urge toward Federalism, with its accompanying extinction of States' rights, is due not to the disregard by States of their just powers, but through their efforts to maintain them against encroachments that have their origin in sectionalism. By this I mean that groups of States or powerful interests find it to their advantage to override others, and to do this they invoke the authority of the National Government or its courts. The result is State strangulation.

To call a State backward because it does not adopt some "ism" that is potent in another is unfair, yet this furnishes a frequent excuse for invasion of its rights. I know of no one instance where a State has deliberately abrogated anything that belonged to it. Instead, States are boarded and carried by outsiders under the Federal flag.

The first great example was, of course, the establishment of a protective tariff, under which the South and West fattened New England. South Carolina rebelled and tried to nullify the law. The stern action of President Andrew Jackson spoiled this effort at State self-assertion, but the justice of South Carolina's complaint was great enough to bring a halt in the policy that lasted until the Republican Party found in protection an easy way to keep itself in power.

The next step toward rendering State functions futile was the establishment of Federal control over inter-State commerce, which rests upon Article I, Section 8 (3), of our Constitution, that gives to Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." This was, of course, in its initial state purely a trading proposition. It says not a word about transportation. But when the grange movement grew strong, and the Western farmers felt themselves oppressed by long-haul railroad rates, they appealed, with success, to Federalism. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, homes of the terminals of the cross-continental lines, had each some sort of commission to "regulate" railroads. These State commissions were usually owned by the lines, but, on the whole, functioned acceptably to their communities. These enjoyed great advantages from their geographical positions, and saw no reason for voluntarily helping out the grangers. So the grangers helped themselves via Washington. In what way did a State neglect its duty in this instance? Yet Federal dominion over transportation has become a most powerful affair, and may yet lead to the unloading of all lines upon the backs of the people of the United States, in order to find a "relief" which the change did not bring. We saw what happened through the efforts of William G. McAdoo to bring this about by the Federal operation of the railroads during war time. His invented "emergency" cost the country several billions outright and many more in enhanced rates and "regulations," of which we are not yet rid. The competitive principle was destroyed by the several Federal actions noted, and railways are now a Governmentally sustained monopoly. The various State commissions have become for the most part functionless. This came about through no failure on the part of the States, but from outside pressure.

Again, the American Telegraph and Telephone Company controls all the telephone lines of consequence in America through the purchase of the stocks of local corporations. By reason of its "holding" position it has become an inter-State aggregation. When the New York Telephone Company was blocked by the city and State public service commissions from raising rates, the Company's counsel, Mr. John W. Davis, took the case to the United States Circuit Court, where Mr. Justice Knox speedily set the local interference aside and decreed that the telephone combination was entitled to earn 8 per cent—not on its investment, but on the reproductive value of its plant. Railway rates await a hoist, pending a revaluation with the same purpose in mind.

For a long time, from 1852 on to

[1] See editorial comment.—THE EDITORS.

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1919, the State of Maine maintained prohibition of liquor. New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and other States experimented, and repealed or were made wet by the courts. Industrial conditions in the South brought on renewed agitation, and a considerable number of States went dry. Kentucky continued the manufacture of whisky, though forbidding its sale. The question was one for the States to decide. The most important ones chose to remain wet. By 1919, however, sixty-eight per cent of the population and ninety per cent of our territory were under either State prohibition or local option. Here, again, the wet States were quite within their rights. Shall it be said that they neglected a function when they preferred their own system of dealing with a sumptuary question? Yet, because it was felt that liquor seeped from wet to dry States, Federalism was again invoked, through the Eighteenth Amendment. What the results have been in the way of enlarging Federal interference with individual habits need not be gone into now.

There existed in every State the right to determine who should or should not become citizens. The Fifteenth Amendment sought Federal direction of this function in the interest of the colored vote in the South. Left to itself, the South, through political competition, might have broadened suffrage. As it is, she has by local regulations made the Amendment futile.

In the face of this, the question of female suffrage became predominant, as a result of war-time emotions. Some States in the farther West had allowed women to vote. Others did not see fit to extend the franchise. A proper agitation by States would have brought it about in season. This, however, did not suffice. The leaders in the "cause" made an assault on Washington and carried it by storm. The result is the Nineteenth Amendment, under which our politics have become further confused and a vast number of inert or ignorant citizens have been added to the electoral problem. Can this be fairly laid to the door of the States, which suffer in consequence? Hardly. The sturdy States which tried to withstand the ratification of both the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments were howled down. Those that decline to accept in fullness the Eighteenth Amendment are called nullifiers. Mr. William G. McAdoo is on record as insisting that the Federal Government ought to use force in overcoming their tacit resistance. He would establish a dragonade. So would the Committee of One Thousand and Professor Irving Fisher. How far would they get?

Lincoln held that the Nation could not exist half slave and half free. Can it exist half Federal and half State? One power or the other must give way. We worship Jefferson, but more and more come to obey Hamilton, not from neglect on the part of the States to do their duty as States to their citizens, but because other States and other interests find through Federal force a potent way to carry out their plans. It is a menace that cannot be swept away by words or by paternal patting on the back.

The examples cited are the conspicuous ones. There are plenty of smaller infractions, all growing out of somebody's desire to do something that does not suit others. More impend. There is a strong movement among pedagogues to establish a Department of Education, with a Secretary of Education, sitting in the Cabinet, as its head. They wish education "standardized" throughout the United States and to control youth until it has reached the age of eighteen. This last is a reflex of the defeated child labor amendment, where again we had New England cotton-mill owners endeavoring to deprive Southern competitors of an advantage, though no Southern mill ever ground the faces of children as did these same mill-owners before labor unions and the States stayed their hands. Have the States been negligent in restricting child labor? No. Only four remain to be coerced by Federal power. Public sentiment in these is beginning to do its duty. The defeat of this amendment was the first halt in the march of Federalism.

Shall not the vexatious and expensive income tax be held responsible for an enormous enhancement of Federal power? It has added to the complexities of life a huge and annoying burden, giving to Government a control over the affairs of citizens undreamed of when the Constitution was framed. States have added their espionages to the system. Tax eating has become an art.

National road aid forms another force of Federalism. It was not needed. It will be hard to find a State that is not doing its duty by roads. The Federal interference is only another manifestation of some States to tap the wealth of others. National educational aid has the same impulse behind it.

Whether for good or ill, these things go on. What I wanted to make clear is that the State, *per se*, is rendered helpless in spite of itself, because it is unhappily half slave to and half free from a Constitution that does things to it unthought of by its great framers.

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Fiction

THE HOLY LOVER. By Marie Conway Oemler. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

It is surprising to find the author of "Slippy McGee" writing such a restrained, closely wrought book as this. Evidently she realized that the episode in John Wesley's life related here was so singular, so full of self-revealing psychology, that expansiveness was out of place. The Journals, we take it, contain the facts as Wesley honestly saw them, but written around about in a whirl of subjective reproach, irritation, and agony. When John Wesley left Georgia with a warrant out against him in a suit for damages, every one from Governor Oglethorpe down, the author states, was glad that he went. He was a holy man, but he was (at that time) a religious busybody—he not only preached and prayed, but he scolded; two women were his enemies (both mistresses of the Governor, as we understand the author) and they lied and plotted against him. He had on board ship pestered the passengers with abstruse theology, so that, says Mrs. Oemler, it was "a wonder that some exasperated sinner didn't quietly heave Mr. Wesley overboard some dark night." He had violent views about infant baptism; he thought that "sex was sin" and that God meant that he should be a celibate; when in doubt, he would turn up a text in the Bible and try by lot to learn what God would have him do.

When he found himself in love with Sophy Hopkey, he was in a state of mind almost incredibly distraught. "His colossal selfishness saw in her the Great Temptation." The young girl loved him deeply; she almost asked him to marry her; he almost asked her, but he didn't; he talked, and worried, and almost died. Finally Sophy married another man, and John raved worse than ever; he denounced her relatives; he refused the communion to Sophy; he nearly went mad.

We all know what John Wesley and George Whitefield did later in England. It seems almost impossible to see in the Wesley who did so much to bring into existence the Methodist Church the man who acted so strangely in Georgia. If Mrs. Oemler's view of this Georgia episode is unfair, some adequate critic and admirer of Wesley should show how far and in what way.

THE ARISTOCRAT. By Martin Mills. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $2.

The little English girl who secretly dresses up in the barn and resolves to be a great lady does not let conscience or love stand in the way of her firm resolve. She is the daughter of an ignorant barmaid and a drunken "gentleman." She is amazingly clever and she becomes a countess, but she is as vulgar at heart as her mother and acquires her father's love of drink. Her triumph is actually a failure. The satirical intent is evident.

ROAD END. By Woods Morrison. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

With a little more humor, a slightly increased power of characterization, and considerably more facility in devising a plausible explanation of the mysteries he builds up, Mr. Morrison might become in time a second Mary Roberts Rinehart—a state of grace which he may or may not consider desirable to attain. His former training as a moving-picture actor has evidently taught him much in the way of devising rapid incidents and swift changes of scene. In fact, there is almost a surfeit of excitement in this tale of theft and murder on a Long Island estate and parts adjacent, in which is involved the inevitable young man of family masquerading as a chauffeur in order to be near the inevitable young lady of his sudden fancy. But all in all, an excellent thriller, intelligently written and unflagging in interest.

THE MULTITUDE. By William Garrett. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

A readable story with a budding Scottish author for a hero. His novel "The Multitude" becomes a best-seller, but he has foolishly sold it for a pittance, agreeing that the buyer shall publish it under his own name and claim the cash and credit. This not very plausible incident is the core of the plot. But the depiction of character, and not the plot, is what gives pleasure to the reader and carries his interest steadily on to the happy ending. The novel is not great, but it is entertaining.

Essays

SOUTHERN LITERARY STUDIES. By C. Alphonso Smith. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. $2.

Professor Smith played a considerable part in the literary life of the South, holding chairs in several important universities, and dying as a member of the Faculty of the United States Naval Academy in 1924. Professor Howard W. Odum has edited these studies, which include appraisals of Thomas Jefferson, Edgar Allan Poe, Joel Chandler Harris, and O. Henry.

Biography

MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST. By Vera Figner. The International Publishers, New York. $3.

Vera Figner, as a member of the Executive Committee of the revolutionary organization The Will of the People, helped plan the assassination of Alexander II, which occurred March 14, 1881. For nearly three years thereafter she eluded the police, but in February, 1884, was arrested, and later in the year was tried and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was modified to imprisonment for life, later to imprisonment for twenty years, and in September, 1904, she was released from Schlüsselburg Fortress. Her book is the record of her early life, of her connection with the revolutionary movement, and of her experiences in prison. The account closes abruptly with her release. Admittedly, it is an abridged translation, and one who does not read Russian is left to wonder just what has been omitted. There is no word of her reactions to the Revolution of 1905 or to that of March, 1917, or to that of the following November, or to the repressive Government which then assumed power; there is no mention of such outstanding figures as Stepniak and Deutsch, and the interesting matter of the real authorship of the famous letter of March 24, 1881, to Alexander III, issued in the name of "the Executive Committee," is curiously ignored. It is nevertheless a deeply interesting book; and the reflective reader will probably dwell longest on her comments on the social effects of the assassination. The "significance" of the act was "immense;" it was a "triumph for the general principles of the organization;" it "proved to be the finale of a twenty years' conflict between the Government and society." In just what sense these words are to be interpreted one cannot guess, since in suc-

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ceeding pasages she admits that the organization was broken up, that most of its members were imprisoned, exiled, or executed, that the Government made no concessions whatever, and that a period of unprecedented repression and reaction followed. Tolstoy gave the same verdict many years ago. The story of her prison life reveals a woman of exceptional fortitude; under a rigor of confinement from which most of the others lost their reason, or died, or committed suicide, she played out her part with a strength of will that refused to be conquered.

THE INGENIOUS HIDALGO MIGUEL CERVANTES. By Han Ryner. Translated from the French by J. H. Lewis. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.70.

This study of Cervantes partakes both of biography and fiction, we are told on its jacket. It was perhaps with a pleasantly lingering remembrance of the recent achievements of André Maurois in such interesting literary borderlands that we entered upon the first chapter of Han Ryner's book with its alluringly worded title, "The Ingenious Hidalgo Miguel Cervantes," suggesting at once the light touch and the right flavor. And such a subject! For Cervantes, that ingenious and gallant hidalgo, was a man of action and adventure as well as of genius; he was not only the author of "Don Quixote," he was the fighting man who lost a hand at the battle of Lepanto; he was the indomitable captive of Barbary pirates, one whose spirit no hardship could break; he was the prisoner of Armagasilla (some Spanish patriots have just rescued the historic jail from being dismantled and carried off to South America as a literary trophy), there under unwarranted arrest for suspected complicity in a murder; he was the lover of various pretty ladies; he was, as a writer, at different times popular, neglected, superseded, driven to writing more or less scandalous pot-boilers, plagiarized, acclaimed; he suffered long penury and died poor, on the same day as Shakespeare, smiling at fate and still writing "with one foot in the stirrup" for departure. There, surely, truth offers a rich choice of episodes suitable for fiction, to say nothing of the possibility of a glowing and magnificent full-length portrait.

Unfortunately, Han Ryner does not rise to the opportunity. His view of Cervantes's character is one obviously warped by his own opinions, and is not fully warranted by the facts, and the few true incidents he uses are clumsily handled. For those already familiar with the career of Cervantes the book, although disappointing, has a certain interest; for the average reader it has little, nor is it likely to awaken a desire for further acquaintance with the greatest of Spaniards. It is a pity. If only some influential friend would suggest to M. Maurois—

Nature

THE OLD STAG. By Henry Williamson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

Mr. Williamson by this book makes himself a place among lovers of animal life who are also writers of literature. The great red stag, the heron, the fox, the swan, and many another English beast and bird he knows, and of their ways, their cunning, and their courage he tells with mingled vividness and humor. He is both trained observer and knowing sympathizer.

Humor

BESTLAFFS OF THE YEAR. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.50.

That "bestlaffs" title led us to expect in this book the purely mechanical type of hilarity. We wronged it; this is a capital hodgepodge of fun gathered chiefly from newspapers and magazines, including even The Outlook and "The Outlaw." A little of it at a time will aid digestion; too much at a time might do the reverse.

Sociology

THE GOAL OF SOCIAL WORK. By Members of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work. Swampscott, 1925. Edited by Richard C. Cabot. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

The aims of a zealous group of social workers are here set forth. Fifteen writers express themselves about uplift. Certainly they look toward ideals that are greatly to be desired.

Education

PROCRUSTES; OR, THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH EDUCATION. By M. Alderton Pink, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.

American educators reading this issue of the "Today and Tomorrow Series" may find the situation in the higher grades of British endeavor not without interest with regard to conditions over here. In the main the obstacle Mr. Alderton Pink finds is one that faces all teachers; namely, the problem how to meet the fact that pupils vary so greatly in mind and character and capability that a system which is food for one nature is poison for another. Education is a panacea applied indiscriminately, wholesale. A dunce to whom the right pabulum is given may show talent, while a child full of talent taking the same pabulum is not nourished—may indeed be made sick.

Mr. Pink considers education in England and opines that the struggle to give every scholar the same kind of education is based on a theory, a convention dear to democracy; to wit, that all mankind being equal, all must get the same education, whether capable of assimilating, thriving through it, or not. The course of instruction preparatory to the university called secondary in England is one, he thinks, for which few children are naturally suited. There are profound differences in capacity, yet the curriculum in British schools is a Procrustean bed, to meet which the mentality of youth is stretched or truncated as required.

In a painstaking survey of the schoolchildren of London Dr. Cyril Burt finds that only one scholar per thousand in that part of the population winning scholarships in the secondary schools with a possible university course in prospect is fitted to cope with higher posts in the professions and the civil service. About two per cent reach the second grade—those who win scholarships to the secondary school but do not achieve the university. They may become elementary teachers, clerks for responsible posts, or successful tradespeople. A third grade, about ten per cent of the children, supplies clerks for intelligent routine or skilled manual workers. The rest are only good for unskilled work.

Mr. Pink has written a critical essay on modern education which is worth the attention of teachers elsewhere, though meant for the British public; his subtitle is "The Future of English Education." No conclusions of much value or constructive advice are reached, but the little book is stimulative and will serve a purpose, whether the educator accepts or rejects his suggestions.

History

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. 1823–1826. By Dexter Perkins. The Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. $3.50.

Professor Perkins in this monograph details the cause and effect of the Monroe Doctrine at the period of its birth. It is a valuable contribution. It is well to know the primary reasons which produced the Doctrine. As the author justly remarks: "The language of the original message was

Your dentist knows the reason

Too many men and women gamble with the cards stacked against them. Neglect wins and they pay their losses in priceless health.

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directed toward an existing situation. There is no sign that he meant to enunciate maxims of foreign policy for many years to come. Nevertheless this is precisely what he did."

THE BORDERLAND IN THE CIVIL WAR. By Edward Conrad Smith. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.50.

The author is Assistant Professor of Political Science in New York University, and writes in evident sympathy with the States whipsawed in the conflict of the Civil War. Missouri, Kentucky, and the western part of Virginia furnish most of the material, a good share of which is new and all interesting. The recital sheds further light on the great perplexities with which Lincoln had to deal. The reader will be surprised to find that Professor Smith does not approve of Captain Nathaniel Lyon's moves in Missouri and thinks the State was saved to the Union in spite of them. Certainly partisanship showed itself at its worst in the border commonwealths and added a bloody measure to the horrors of war. Brothers against brothers are apt to be bloodier than unacquainted foes. A chapter on the Copperhead movement adds to the value of this excellent volume.

Philosophy

THE SPRINGS OF HUMAN ACTION. By Mehran K. Thompson. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.

The desire of mankind to take itself apart and see what is going on inside meets with further encouragement from this book. Beyond doubt psychology is fascinating, though if man knew all about himself and could turn it to full account he would become an even more dangerous animal. Man acts from motives, and Dr. Thompson goes thoroughly into all phases of motivation. He concludes that we are all pretty complex. It is a pleasure to learn that habits "are more or less coordinated traits shaped by the personality as a whole."

Travel

JUNGLE PATHS AND INCA RUINS. By William Montgomery McGovern. The Century Company, New York. $5.

Mr. McGovern, an experienced explorer, Assistant Curator of Ethnology in the Field Museum, chronicles his journeyings in the vast region of the Amazon and the Andes. The jungle took up most of his time. He had plenty of adventures, but came to no real harm. His accounts of the aborigines in the great wilderness is fascinating. It is a pity he had to hurry much in Peru and Chile. His archæological discoveries were considerable and his personal experiences more than diverting. A book of interest well worth reading. It reminds us that there is still a deal of unknown room in the world.

Politics and Government

CHINA AND THE OCCIDENT: The Origin and Development of the Boxer Movement. By George Nye Steiger, Ph.D. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $3.50.

The Boxer Movement remains in most memories as an exciting event centered around the besieged legations in Peking. It was more than this—a great manifestation of the rising sense of nationalism in China, something of which the Western world took too little cognizance after successfully crushing the disturbance and exacting heavy indemnities in return. It did, however, stay the hands that reached out to part the country into spheres of foreign influence and exploded the theory that China was incapable of developing anything like a feeling of patriotism. "China," says the author, "learned once more that her best hope for continued national existence lay not in the appeal to arms but in the cultural solidiarity of her people." Dr. Steiger believes that, while the old machinery of the Chinese state has broken down at the present moment, the past record of the people holds every reason for believing that China will eventually adjust itself to the modern machine-made conditions and ideas, and will reorganize a social system that will be found to bear "a close resemblance to that which has existed for more than three thousand years." The story is well and completely told.

THE MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF CITY GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES. 2 vols. By Ernest S. Griffith. The Oxford University Press, New York. $14.

These valuable volumes form a complete compendium of municipal progress in the two great English-speaking lands. We learn much of the problems confronting all cities, and what has been done toward solving them. It is refreshing to learn that we have taken better care of our city troubles than have the English, where "the situation appears to be more complex and difficult to remedy." The usual opinion has been to the contrary. Home rule, Professor Griffith holds, still provides the best method of dealing with city operations. It is difficult to maintain both here and in Britain, where Parliament is perhaps more of an obstacle than the usual State legislature.

Landscape Architecture

MEMORIES OF SAMUEL PARSONS, Landscape Architect of the Department of Public Parks of New York. Edited by Mabel Parsons. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

In this compact little volume will be found some facts concerning Central Park that citizens who believe in the preservation and beautifying of public places should know. After his work in association with Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux, the designers of the pleasure-ground, Mr. Parsons became in late years the defender of the park from all sorts of barbaric encroachments that were constantly sought to be forced upon it. More than once he saved it from steps that meant the ruin of all that had been done by the two masters of landscape design. The book shows that the park, even now in decadence, has never been safe from aggression.

Finance

PROFITS, PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY. By Arthur B. Adams. The McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $2.50.

Some sententious statements concerning the importance of keeping the money flow even as a certain way of sustaining prosperity under present-day conditions. Production, overproduction, booms, and depressions are all competently considered. A valuable economic contribution.

Religion

THE HISTORICAL LIFE OF CHRIST. By J. Warschauer. The Macmillan Company, New York. $5.

There is much loose discussion about as to whether Jesus ever existed, or whether, if he actually lived, anything tangible can be known about him. Dr. Warschauer, an English Congregational minister, has given us a sane and valuable presentation of the modern view of the matter. Discarding with firm hand the legendary elements in the Gospels, rationalizing the lawbreaking miracles, and critically analyzing the words attributed to Jesus, he yet lets us know that there is a quite complete enough picture left of Christ to be near and vivid. Scholars will no doubt differ as to the details of his reconstruction of Christ's earthly career, but they will agree that the author's reverence is combined with searching frankness. The book brings out, not only the historicity, but the spiritual greatness of the Founder of our religion, and will in all ways serve as an excellent commentary on the New Testament. The discussion that its reading will provoke will place Jesus only more deeply in the hearts of both believers and the indifferent as a human companion who touches us all with his divinity.

WHY RELIGION? By Horace M. Kallen. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.

Horace Kallen's latest book, although written with rush and boisterous, is not without its contributions of value. In the detached outlook of "The Varieties of Religious Experience"—Mr. Kallen is a disciple of William James—the volume considers religion as a phenomenon of evolution, and finds its meaning in human effort to make readjustment to the changes evolution brings. Even though its own doctrines and institutions change, religion enables man to reach out and keep whole his personality when a disrupted world threatens his highest values. "Why Religion?" is sane in its admission of the lasting services of form and institution, even on a background of their failures and maladaptations; is vigorous, and will prove stimulating to the reader, particularly if he is an experimentalist rather than a metaphysician. Mr. Kallen is lecturer at the New School for Social Research, and the author, with other books, of "Culture and Democracy in the United States," "William James and Henri Bergson," "The Book of Job as a Greek Tragedy."

Miscellaneous

YOUR HOUSE. How to Finance, Plan, Build, Remodel, and Keep up a Home. By John R. McMahon. Milton, Balch & Co., New York. $3.

Mr. McMahon presents the details of home building with engaging frankness. He covers all the points mentioned in the title in language intelligible to any grade of brow. Home building is an American institution in spite of the prevalence of divorce. The author supplies an immense amount of information. If not a manual in a technical sense, the book is an excellent guide.

THE HOMEMAKER AND HER JOB. By Lillian M. Gilbreth. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.75.

Mrs. Gilbreth—who, reassuringly, is the mother of eleven children—believes homemaking to be the finest job in the world, but also one of the most exacting and complex, demanding all that modern science, psychology, and business methods can contribute to reinforce, correct, and improve the old-fashioned methods, or lack of method, of our grandmothers, mothers, and unawakened traditional or haphazard home-keepers of to-day. Few women are likely to follow Mrs. Gilbreth all the way to the utmost extremes of scientific efficiency she points out; but few are so wise and so successful as to be able to read this thoroughly intelligent and human little volume without finding in it hints or suggestions that are useful and often of very great value.

Books Received

ANTONIO DE MENDOZA. By Arthur Scott Aiton. The Duke University Press, Durham, N. C. $3.50.

NEGRO LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES. By Charles H. Wesley. The Vanguard Press, Inc., New York. 50c.

WHY BE NERVOUS? By Clara Clemens. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.25.

THE GLADIOLUS. By A. C. Beal. The Orange Judd Publishing Company, New York. $1.25.

THE IRIS. By John C. Wister. The Orange Judd Publishing Company, New York. $1.25.

FLOWER PHANTOMS. By Ronald Fraser. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

THE CHRISTLIKE GOD. By Francis John McConnell. The Abingdon Press, New York. $1.75.

CELLULAR PHYSIOLOGY. By W. J. V. Osterhout. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $1.

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Financial Department

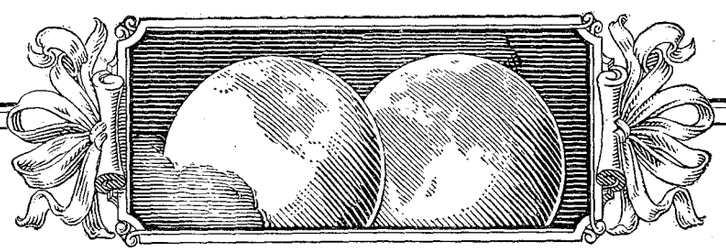
Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Our Era of Prosperity

IT is characteristic of the human mind to think that whatever is, is likely to be. For example, when the stock market is going down, or up, it seems to those who are engaged in making, or losing, money on it that it will always go in whatever direction it is pointed. Again, when hard times are definitely with us we incline to think that hard times are our inevitable and continuous fate. And it is much the same when we are in an era of prosperity.

We are now in such an era—have been in it for the better part of two years. There are some who will challenge this



How Should the Average Investor Regard FOREIGN BONDS?

THE nations of the world are no nearer geographically than they ever were. But in means of communication and in knowledge and understanding of each other, they are constantly growing closer. To prosper they must trade freely—lend and borrow and supply each other's needs.

Thus, it is more important than ever that nations protect their financial credit. That is a substantial safeguard to the American investor in foreign securities.

Many European countries are rapidly stabilizing financially. As they become better able to supply capital themselves, they can borrow at lower rates of interest. Some foreign bonds still afford relatively high yields; others yield much less than formerly.

As a means of increasing his investment income, the average American investor may well consider including some foreign bonds in his holdings. But, he should diversify, both as to country and as to industry—never put all his eggs in one basket, whether investing at home or abroad.

When considering foreign government issues, it is important to know that the proceeds are to be expended in necessary and constructive undertakings. If the borrower is a private concern, the nature of its business, its assets, its earning power, and its outlook, should be considered—as would be done in the case of an American company.

In the last analysis, of course, the investor should depend upon the advice of a competent investment banker—one who has means of knowing the financial responsibility of the borrower, involving the political stability and business health of the country concerned.

If you are interested in the purchase of foreign bonds, we shall be glad to submit offerings to fit in with your other holdings.

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The Outlook's Financial Service Department

THE OUTLOOK
120 East 16th Street, New York

statement and will point to the agricultural situation in parts of the Middle West, to the textile situation in New England, to the oil-producing situation. But the fact nevertheless remains that we are in what is generally termed a period of prosperity. The word does not mean that everybody is prosperous; it means that the excess of prosperity over adversity or dull business is unmistakable, taking the country as a whole.

The indices of this situation are numerous. One measure is bank clearings. Another is employment and unemployment. Another is the rate of business failures. And another is volume of production and consumption of various goods, commodities, and services. All these indices point in one direction, or, rather, register the same general condition.

There is, however, in this present period of prosperity a new element which we feel marks it as unusual, and which, in addition, makes for safety.

Business has become increasingly self-analytical. Business knows more about itself than ever before. Business is employing statistics and science to chart and direct its course. Business is no longer blindly groping with problems of production, labor, sales. It is dealing with them with intelligence and acumen and has the advantage, which never prevailed before, of doing it in a world in which the facts are readily available. Equipped with all these tools, business has assumed a new attitude toward itself, and because of this new attitude business does not allow itself to be misled by the profits of to-day. American business is building itself a foundation of stability which it never had before, and in the course of this process is erecting defenses against depression. The very act of building these defenses helps to ward off the possibility of disaster.

All this is not to say that we shall not again have lack of prosperity, or even severe depression. But the factors that are working for stability of and in business are, in our opinion, more powerful than those that are working against it. In the past just the opposite was the case. *Laissez-faire* was the rule. The industrialist worked out his own destiny as well as he could without the advantage of co-operation with others in the same field and without the exact knowledge of national and world conditions which modern statistical study and rapid communication has made possible.

One of the dangers in this present era of prosperity which has been pointed out more than once by cautious students is overproduction and overselling.

It is now generally known that in many important lines of manufacture the mechanical and man-power productive capacity is greater than the normal American consumptive market together with what may be expected to be the normal foreign market. In textiles, shoes, tires, automobiles, to cite a few outstanding examples, this is eminently true. It is true in respect to most of the staple agricultural products from alfalfa down the list to wheat. We have mastered the technique of the production and have equipped ourselves with the means to produce more than we can consume.

Because of this situation there has developed what is called "high pressure" salesmanship and amazingly efficient advertising campaigns, the object of which is to afford outlets for the goods that are poured out from our horn of plenty. All this—I am but roughly sketching the picture—has resulted in a fierceness of competition which puts a premium on salesmanship and brings about price cutting and cost cutting, which, in turn, tends still more to increase production.

One of the features of this situation is the growth of installment buying, about which there is so much discussion. In this department for May 12, 1926, we expressed our views about time purchases, and would refer interested readers to that issue. The point we wish to make here is that installment buying—and selling—is an effect, not a primary cause itself. Get rid of the pressure to get rid of the goods, and to a large extent you get rid of the installment system.

One of the possible unfortunate results of this situation may be that profits will fall in proportion to volume of business done to such an extent as to affect the stocks and bonds of the companies concerned. We cannot see that there will be any escape from this in the case of the weaker companies; in fact, some corporations that are in the doldrums have undoubtedly already begun to feel the effects of their own overproduction, on the one hand, and of their own costly high-pressure advertising and sales expenses, on the other.

Our purpose in this rather rambling discourse is simply to call attention to the indubitable fact that we are prosperous and at the same time to what appears to us to be the chief weaknesses in this prosperity. The shrewd investor will make no mistake if, in selecting investments, he bears these considerations in mind.

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From Inquiring Readers

THE holder of railroad securities during receivership is deserving of sympathy, not the least part of which arises from the very great complexity of the situation. A railroad property is by no means as simple a thing as an industrial property. It is a vast affair, and its fortunes are affected by the competition of other rail and water routes as well as by internal conditions.

To readers in Iowa who inquired recently about Chicago and Alton, we made the following reply. It was not as complete as we could have wished, but our choice lay between a brief and pointed letter and an exceedingly laborious analysis:

"The Chicago and Alton Railroad has been in receivership since August, 1922. There are protective committees for the bonds.

"No dividends have been paid on the common since 1910, none on the preferred since 1911. There was a deficit reported for the year 1926 (preliminary figures) of nearly $500,000, both on the basis of earnings and operating expenses; the income increased in 1926 to $622,000, which was a good advance over the $397,000 of 1925.

"In our opinion, this is a not altogether uncommon situation in a railroad. It is a situation, further, which requires time to work out. Many of the so-called standard railroad properties have gone into receivership at one time or another in their history.

"The probabilities are that there will be a slow 'comeback.'"

FOREIGN bonds yield good returns, but, due to a number of factors, yield also some uncertainty. For this reason it is well to check up on them from time to time, and particularly at the time of purchase.

A New Hampshire reader has submitted his list to us. Our reply: "The bonds you mention we would grade as follows:

French 7½s.....high,
German 7s.....high,
Chile 7s.....high,
Brazil 8s.....fair,
Italy 7s.....fair.

"The German bonds are redeemable at 105 for the sinking fund. The other issues may be redeemed at par under certain conditions.

"There is little likelihood, unless something absolutely unforeseen occurs, that there will be a default in any of these investments. From the present market price you can figure how much appreciation will accrue to maturity."

A FOREIGN bond nearer home is the Salvador Customs 1st Lien 7s, Series C. Commenting on it recently, we said:

"The Salvador bond to which you refer is selling around 90 and is, of course, yielding a high return at that price. The security, as you know, is customs revenues. In the last analysis, the security, price, and yield depend on the stability of the Government of this Republic as well as on business conditions there.

"For political and economic reasons the situation is not as stable as, for example, in this country or in some European countries. Hence at this time this bond must be considered as semi-speculative. We would not call it a high-grade investment; nor would we call it an out-and-out speculation. Appreciation in price depends entirely on conditions."

Answers to Investment Questions

(Printed in this Department for June 22, 1927)

1. See Outlook Financial Department for February 10, 1926, and May 26, 1926.

2. See November 10, 1926.

3. An ordinary bond is an obligation without condition to pay interest. An income bond makes payment conditional on earnings.

4. The theory is that a fixed par value gives a fictitious value, whereas no par value indicates merely a proportional share in the capital of the company.

5. Gold bonds are bonds whose principal and interest are payable in gold-standard money. The term and the wide use of it came in as a result of the Bryan silver agitation.

6. "Indorsed in blank" refers to stock certificates which have been signed in due form by the owner, the transferee being unnamed.

7. A so-called first-mortgage bond is frequently not a real first lien on property if there has been a consolidation which has permitted other liens to come ahead.

8. See Outlook for March 9, 1927.

9. Glowing promises, lack of detailed information, "hurry-up" inducements to buy.

10. See Outlook for February 9, 1927.

11. See Outlook for February 9, 1927.

12. See Outlook for October 13, 1926.

13. An executor is the person or the bank named in a will to administer an estate. An administrator is the person or the bank appointed by a court to administer an estate where there is no will and hence no executor.

14. See Outlook for June 2, 1927.

15. By delivery, except when bonds are registered.

16. See Outlook for September 22, 1926.

We trust that every one has kept his file of the Outlook intact. If not, the Public Library has. We regret that we cannot answer these questions here at length, but conditions of space forbid.

To A Few

College Professors OR Advanced Teachers

A CLIENT of ours believes that somewhere in the teaching profession are a few ambitious, energetic younger men who, having reached the limit of their earning power in that field, could now be developed into successful bond salesmen.

This is an advertisement to those men. The positions offered by our client promise unusual opportunities for rapid advancement with a leading investment house that for over fifty years has been a prominent underwriter of the highest type of municipal, railroad, public utility and corporation financing. Many members of its nation-wide sales organization (which at present includes two former college professors) are now earning annual incomes equal to the financial return from a lifetime of teaching!

Experience is unnecessary, as each of our client's salesmen is put through an extensive course in the fundamentals of selling, as well as a thorough study of finance and investment. If you are dissatisfied with your present outlook and your abilities are deserving of greater earnings, a position with this company will enable you to realize an income of satisfactory proportions. The openings must be filled immediately. In your written reply to this advertisement, be as explicit as seems necessary. Include a review of past experience, the extent of education, age, whether married or single, the nature of present work and references. All replies will be held in strictest confidence by our client and references will be questioned only after you have been interviewed. Address "Desk R,"

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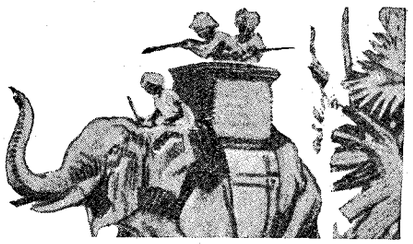

The Thousandfold Thrill of Life

A horny-handed and sin-seared skipper, a lawless soldier with a light-o'-love in every port, a cattle keeper on shipboard, an engineer amidst his oily engines, are put before us in Kipling's stories and poems—says the editor of The Warner Library—so that we recognize them as lovable fellow-creatures responsive to the thousandfold thrill of life.

An electric cable, a steam-engine, a banjo, or a mess-room toast offer occasion for song; and lo! they are converted by the alchemy of the imagination until they become a type and an illumination of the red-blooded life of mankind. The ability to achieve this is a crowning characteristic and merit of Rudyard Kipling's work.

Had Kipling stopped with his rollicking ballads of the barrack-room he would have won his place in the hall of famous poets, but he went further and higher as the uncrowned laureate of the English-speaking people.

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Something the Marines Didn't Do

As you suggested the other day, I am sending a little comment on your editorial note in The Outlook of June 15.

In your comment on my letter you call attention to the fact that at the time of the election United States marines were stationed in Nicaragua to keep order, and you add: "The Outlook has taken the position that the presence of the marines tended to prevent any possibility of civil war, and so constituted a guaranty that elections would be carried through legally and peacefully." Also that "it was in this sense that The Outlook considered them 'supervised.'"

Perhaps I may say that the marines in no sense supervised the elections. They were stationed in Managua, whereas the elections were, naturally, held all over the country. Moreover, just imagine the outcry in the United States if the marines had attempted in any way to influence the elections. They never interfered in any way with the elections. J. W. JENKS.

New York City.

Waste? What of It?

In the interest of a more sane view-point of the matter than that of your editorial in the May 25 issue on "Our Criminal Waste of Oil," I am bringing forward a few important considerations. I am a geologist with an oil concern, and to some extent am familiar with the general aspects of oil production.

To begin with, let us delve into the past and see what efforts have been previously made in the interests of the conservation of our natural resources. In 1908 D. T. Day, a member of a National committee on conservation, prophesied in regard to petroleum that at the rate of increase of production in 1908 the supply of petroleum would be exhausted by the year 1935! (U. S. G. S. Bull. 394, "Conservation of National Resources," 1908). To-day no geologist can estimate our future supply of petroleum with any such assurance due to the presence of many complex unknown factors. Also, with the price of oil as low as one dollar per barrel and the drastic curtailment of production in such prolific fields as Seminole in Oklahoma and others in California, one indeed wonders at the cry of alarmists who fear for the future of our petroleum resources.

Let us consider another aspect of the petroleum situation, namely, its relation to other resources. Coal, for example, created an age of its own in industry; yet we find to-day that coal is being supplanted by petroleum at a time when our coal reserves are to all practical purposes unlimited. To-morrow a new resource will supplant our petroleum of to-day, inasmuch as the chief aim of modern industry is cheap power. Past history has shown that science has always met the demands of changing civilization with something better than what had gone before.

To-day petroleum represents a source of wealth; to-morrow its value may be obsolete compared with its importance at the present time. As long as petroleum is extracted to meet the demand *every barrel of oil extracted will add its value to our present financial resources and will be a factor in our National prosperity.* To-morrow, with enormous petroleum reserves untapped, a new source of fuel will take its place.

In 1908 Waldemar Sindgren stated, in regard to the conservation of copper resources, that it is better to "extract the ore at as rapid a rate as possible when profit is assured" rather than have "a country reserve its copper for the future, when its value is an unknown quantity." The same can be said for our petroleum resources to-day; and it therefore behooves us to adopt a more rationalized view of the so-called "criminal waste" of our petroleum resources, when an adverse public opinion can unthinkingly do untold harm to an industry which merits better treatment than has been accorded it in the past.

Dallas, Texas. GEOLOGIST.

Antidote for the Tabloids

We have enjoyed The Outlook more than ever this past year. Besides being the best medium of teaching current events, it gets the children acquainted with good literature and sets them a high standard of periodical. To me, it seems one of the best antidotes for the tabloids that I know. The boys become ashamed to be seen with them. More success to you!

It might interest you to know that your article on Kissinger aroused so much interest among my seventh and eighth grades that they voluntarily raised $46.75 to send to the fund.

Pike, New Hampshire. C. D. GEROW.

"Twenty Questions" on General Information

Answered in this issue of The Outlook

Give yourself 5 points for each question correctly answered. One hundred points is a perfect score. You can find the correct solution on the pages cited.

1. How long has Canada been a self-governing British Dominion? (P. 346.)
2. Who is the present Prime Minister of Canada? (P. 347.)
3. To what nation did Canada belong before it was owned by Great Britain? (P. 348.)
4. With what does the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution deal? (P. 351.)
5. What sculptor designed the frieze of the Parthenon? (P. 338.)
6. Who was Sidney Colvin? (P. 338.)
7. Who wrote "Don Quixote"? (P. 353.)
8. What is the difference between an executor and an administrator of an estate? (P. 357.)
9. What is the capital of Albania? (P. 334.)
10. Who is Commander of the Chinese Nationalist armies? (P. 334.)
11. What is the newest transatlantic passenger liner? (P. 331.)
12. What university won the Poughkeepsie regatta this year? (P. 336.)
13. Who won the men's singles tennis championship at Wimbledon? (P. 335.)
14. When is the solar corona visible? (P. 332.)
15. Who wrote "The Long Trail"? (P. 336.)
16. What American President wrote "Constitutional Government of the United States?" (P. 337.)
17. What is the present cruiser tonnage of Great Britain and the United States? (P. 340.)
18. From what river does Los Angeles get its water supply? (P. 341.)
19. What American crew rowed at Henley this year? (P. 336.)
20. Who is President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology? (P. 335.)

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MAINE—MAINE—MAINE Ask for our illustrated catalogs of summer homes for sale and to rent. MAINE LAKES & COAST CO., Portland, Maine

Moosehead Lake, Me. Remarkable opportunity to secure best camp site on upper Moosehead Lake, Me. About 30 acres of land with private harbor; wooded; flowing spring water; steamer wharf; boathouse camp 35 x 20, 3 furnished chambers, cooking range and dining equipment. Land, camp, wharf, furnishings, $7,500; $1,000 down, balance mortgage, convenient terms. For full description address F. S. SNYDER, 53 Blackstone St., Boston.

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SCHOLARLY gentleman, visiting tutor for two boys rating as seniors in high school. Work from September till June. Morning hours, nine till one, suburbs of Philadelphia. In reply, please state full particulars as to ability and experience. If possible, mention telephone number. Family's going away makes prompt reply imperative. 7,910, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, by widower with four children, youngest twelve. One servant. State experience, references, salary. 7,916, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE student wishes work for the summer. Would tutor. 7,917, Outlook.

GOVERNESS—Young woman, experienced, competent, desires position. Qualified to take entire charge of motherless home. Cleveland at present. Highest references. 7,915, Outlook.

WOMAN of education and refinement, with executive ability, in last situation four years as manager of household in motherless home, wishes similar position. Best of references given and required. Address Box 7,912, Outlook.

WOMAN, seventeen years' experience as commercial teacher, secretary, and accountant, desires secretarial position. Good references. Interview if desired. Address 7,909, Outlook.

YOUNG lady from cultured Protestant home desires position for summer with good family to help care for children. Best references given and required. 7,914, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADY living in pretty village among Alleghany Mountains desires to board and care for in her home during summer months, perhaps longer, little girl six or eight years. Terms $15 weekly. Address Box 32, Hillsboro, W. Va.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

By the Way

THE cycle is like this: When he is a little boy, his father knows more than any man in the world; he is a walking encyclopædia. When the boy becomes ten or twelve years old, his father begins to go back, and by the time he is seventeen years old his father is absolutely dumb and knows nothing at all. Then comes a change, and the father begins to pick up. By the time this young man is twenty-one his father is almost normal again.

From the Boston "Transcript:"

"Now be a good little girl," said Peggy's father as he was leaving the house the other morning. "And don't what?" added the youngster, giving him a quizzical look.

When you complain of your doctor's bills, remember that, according to Dr. Frederick Damrau in "Scribner's," forty per cent of the doctors' bills are uncollectable, there are eight million free dispensary patients in America, and the average salary of the American physician is $1,200.

From London "Evening News:"

The author of the new play sat quietly in his box until just before the curtain fell in the last act, when suddenly he exclaimed, "Ah, there it is!" "What?" inquired his friend. "Why, the line of mine they've left in."

Fully ninety-two per cent of those who answered a questionnaire sent out to thousands of people by the United States Radio Society stated that they strongly object to direct advertising over their radio, but have no objection to good-will advertising by this method. The opinion prevailed that the direct advertising should be confined to magazines, newspapers, and billboards.

From the "Christian Advocate:"

Willie: "What did I learn to-day, teacher?" Teacher: "Why do you ask?" Willie: "They'll want to know at home."

From "Life:"

Long-suffering movie patron: "Say! I paid good money to see the feature picture, not to stand for hours through organ console solos, symphonic overtures, allegorical ballets, black bottom contests, orchestral tone poems, and atmospheric prologues. When does the *movie* start?" Attendant: "Movie, sir? I didn't know we had one."

A subscriber sends in the following with the comment: "I realize that this seems to be an exaggeration, but truth is often stranger than fiction."

A few days ago I had occasion to examine the desk of a freshman girl in high school. In lifting several magazines and papers the following things came to light:

Four combs and three comb cases,
A small mirror and another broken one,
A bracelet,
Seven colored handkerchiefs,
An autograph album,
Two postage-stamps,
A quarter and a penny,
Two rulers,
Two ties,
Three vanity cases,
A small vase,
Two purses,
"Kiss proof" rouge,
A safety-pin,
A pair of scissors,
A headband,
Several hairpins and two barrettes,
A camera film,
An article which might be either a dog collar or a fancy garter,
Several post-cards,
A hot dog and a roll,
Several packages of chewing-gum.

To cough in church, says "The Presbyterian," is merely to test the forbearance and patience of a majority of the congregation. To cough during a theatrical performance is to invite physical disaster. And what does this teach us, dear children?

In London this story is going the rounds: A man called on Rudyard Kipling and said to his maid: "If Mr. Kipling is at work, please do not disturb him." "Work!" exclaimed the maid. "He don't do no work; he only sits upstairs and scribbles and scribbles."

Asked to name a book by Sir Walter Scott, a bright schoolboy, according to the Florence (Alabama) "Herald," suggested "Emulsion."

A circular from a travel bureau offers a special service to wealthy Americans going to Europe. The bureau agrees to arrange an introduction to almost any king, prince, prime minister, or any other dignitary for a consideration. The rate to meet certain kings is put at $1,000.

The story is going the rounds of a Mr. Zalinsky who, when asked if he intended taking the day off to attend the celebration for Colonel Lindbergh, replied: "Nope. I guess I'll wait for General Levine."

From the Pittsburgh "Chronicle Telegraph:"

A London hotel manager, coming along the corridor, saw the "boots" kneeling on the floor and cleaning a pair of shoes outside a bedroom door.

"Haven't I told you that you are not to clean boots in the corridor, but to take them downstairs?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why are you doing it?"

"Because the man in the room is a Scotchman, sir, and he's hanging on to the laces."

So pungent are some of the Japanese sayings that our equivalents seem flat in comparison. For example, we quote these examples as printed in the Boston "Transcript." Where we say, "Accidents will happen in the best of families," the Japs have it, "Even a monkey will sometimes fall from a tree." "The more haste, the less speed," becomes, "If in a hurry, go around." And where we say, "Oil and water will not mix," they say, "You can't rivet a nail in a custard."

From the "Christian Evangelist:"

Old Mr. Tightmoney wasn't exactly stingy, but mighty economical. One day he fell into the cistern. The water was over his head and cold, but he could swim. His wife, attracted by his cries, yelled excitedly down to him: "I'll ring the dinner bell, so the boys will come home and pull you out."

"What time is it?" he called up.

"'Bout eleven o'clock."

"No, let 'em work on till dinner time. I'll just swim around till they come."

Five words of five letters each needed:

The farmer cannot find relief,
He —— his "corn" but comes to grief;
Says he'll not —— another field,
For what he —— brings little yield.
He feels his oats and with a perk,
When eating ——, says with a quirk,
That he's no time to —— at work.

Answer to last week's anagram: "Spread," "drapes," "spader," "spared," "repads," "rasped," and "parsed."

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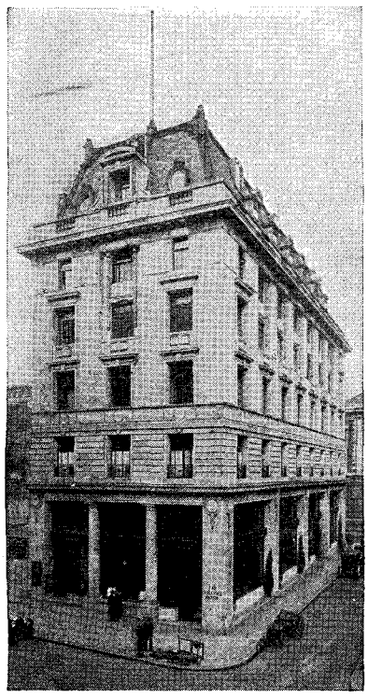

London Office of The Outlook

Hotel and Travel Bureau

IN Dorland House, at 14 Regent Street, London, England, The Outlook maintains an office for your convenience.

We invite you to make use of that office while traveling abroad. Have your mail sent there. Go there to rest, to use the telephone, and to obtain information of unusual tours. There is no obligation or charge.

When planning any trip —at home or abroad— write to our New York office and let us help you with the arrangements.

THE OUTLOOK
Hotel and Travel Bureau
120 East 16th Street New York City

"Twenty Questions"

Answered in this issue of The Outlook

Give yourself 5 points for each question correctly answered. One hundred points is a perfect score. You can find the correct solution on the pages cited.

1. Who is the author of "Essays of Elia"? (P. 371.)
2. Who is William Allen White? (P. 373.)
3. What newspaper does Henry Ford control? (P. 372.)
4. In what country is Aden located? (P. 376.)
5. What nation has a fueling station at Malta? (P. 376.)
6. On what island is Colombo? (P. 376.)
7. Where is the University of Missouri? (P. 381.)
8. What does the degree "B.J." stand for? (P. 381.)
9. In which one of Shakespeare's plays do the characters Hermione and Perdita appear? (P. 372.)
10. What English aviator is planning to fly to the United States within a short time? (P. 364.)
11. What noted Irish statesman was just assassinated? (P. 362.)
12. What was John Drew's last stage rôle? (P. 370.)
13. For what is John R. Kissinger notable? (P. 365.)
14. Who is Governor of Texas? (P. 369.)
15. What are the five permanent members of the League of Nations' Council? (P. 369.)
16. What three generals are candidates for the Presidency of Mexico? (P. 364.)
17. What State was actually a nation for about ten years? (P. 369.)
18. Who is editor of the Atlanta "Constitution"? (P. 373.)
19. What is the day rate for the longest telephone call in the United States? (P. 385.)
20. Who is the Ambassador to Mexico who has just resigned? (P. 364.)

Contributors' Gallery

GEORGE MARVIN'S name is very familiar to Outlook readers, who know him principally for his articles on American cities and also his series on American universities, of which this account of the University of Missouri is one. He himself is a native of Virginia, from which, being a true Virginian, even his extended wanderings through all the other States have not alienated him. Harvard is his Alma Mater.

MARGUERITTE HARMON BRO, as will be seen from her article, has lived in China for many years. Just at present she is a resident of Detroit.

COMMANDER F. J. CLEARY, U. S. N., in this week's Outlook publishes his second article on naval ratios. At one time he was assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department, and later he served abroad as Assistant Naval Attaché at the American embassies in London, Paris, Rome, and Berlin. He is now stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

FRANCIS PRIDEMORE is not the real name of the author of the article "What Prohibition Has Done for the Mountaineers." As the article states, the author made moonshine in a cave in West Virginia for many years. He left the region in 1918, and did not return there for any length of time until 1926, which enabled him to judge as he does of the effects of prohibition on the people of that region. We have published two other articles under the same pseudonym.

WE have published many articles by Charles K. Taylor on educational methods and fallacies. He has made a thorough study of these subjects both here and in England. His articles on English schools have caused widespread interest. It will be remembered that Mr. Taylor obtained the material for these articles when making a bicycle trip through England last summer with three American schoolboys. He is conducting a still larger tour through England this summer.

ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN, The Outlook's Editor in Europe, has been on the editorial staff for many years. He has a wide and accurate knowledge of foreign affairs and a close acquaintance with many notables across the water. He is making his headquarters in Paris at the present time.

A Book that is Stirring the Christian World

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Here for the first time is the truth about the sex life, child marriages, hygiene, cruelty, religious customs, of India's 350,000,000 people.

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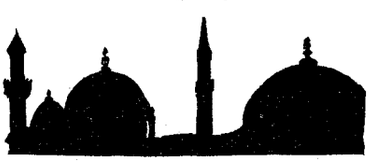

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